INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVII NO. 295— BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL RELATIONS UNIVERSITY.

"I DON'T WANT A FOREIGNER TO KICK ME."

Jhabwala Claims He Has Brought About Mass Revolt.

RETORT TO PROSECUTION COUNSEL.

Explains How He Was Driven Towards Extremism.

MEERUT, Dec. 13.

In the alleged conspiracy case accused Jhabwala continued his argument to-day. He justified his activities in the Trade Union field and owned and explained the speeches delivered by him during the strikes and labour demonstrations in Bombay.

EXODUS TO JAIL BARRACKS

In the course of his address there was a general exodus of a majority of the accused to the jail barracks long before the interval hour and a little later the visitors benches were emptied. Reading in extenso the aims and objects of the Workers and Peasants Party the accused identified himself with the programme of the Workers and Peasants Party and, amidst laughter which continued for somtime, he appealed to all persons present to signify their approval and become members of this organisation.

TEMPLES OF ILLUSION.

He wanted co-operation and support of Englishmen for the political and economic advancement of Mother India. He added: "But I don't want a foreigner to kick me and instal himself in my place." (Laughter). He strongly denounced the activities of the Indian National Congress which had consistently neglected the cause of workers and whose activities were directed towards the improvement of the lot of the intelligentsia like Nehru, Das and Goswami. He described the legislatures of the country as temples of illusion dominated by the rich and the aristocracy forcing anti-poor legislation by dint of organised violence.

RETORT TO PROSECUTION COUNSEL.

Mr. Mitter, prosecuting counsel, suggested that if Jhabwala was putting forward plea of insanity he should be medically examined as it would prove convenient in the long run. (Laughter).

Jhabwala retorted he had already given his definition of lawyers, namely "pest to human society" and he therefore did not want to enter into mutual recriminations (Laughter).

A HIMALAYAN TASK.

Continuing his argument he said it was a Himalayan task to organise the illiterate masses, and he claimed he had brought about mass revolt against the tyranny of the rich which would never assume the shape of a bloody revolution but would effect gradual and scientific change for a better order of society. "I commend Oliver Cromwell's puritanic influence in ending the disorder of society in England, but I denounce him for signing the death warrant of Charles the First."

"TREATED LIKE A DOG"

Jhabwala confessed his entreaties and representations on behalf of the workers were disregarded by the agents of railways and mill-owners who treated him as a dog with the result that he found himself drifting more and more towards extremism and became more vigorous and determined in his demands. His position in the present case, he declared, was a strange one. The workers on the one hand maligned him for siding with the Agents and considered him sometimes a C.I.D. agent while on the other hand the prosecution persecuted him. He was receiving a buffet from the prosecution and a buffet from the workers. In other words he was between Scylla and Charybdis.

Jhabwala will resume his arguments to-morrow.—A. P.

SHAH WALI KHAN ENTERTAINED.

—:o:—

Conqueror Of Kabul Has "Free Talk" With Mr. Jinnah.

FUNCTION AT WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

On the eve of his departure to London as Minister-designate to the Court of St. James, His Excellency Shah Wali Khan, Conqueror of Kabul, was entertained at a brilliant garden party at the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay on Friday evening. Over 200 distinguished guests including men of every shade of political thought Government Ministers, High Court Judges, Bombay's business magnates, members of the legal profession and in fact the pick o' Bombay's aristocracy participated in the function. Sardar Sulemar Cassum Haji Mitha, President, and other members of the Muslim Committee who were the hosts of the evening spared no efforts to make the function a success.

The "Rolls-Royce" bearing the Conquerer of Kabul arrived at the Club exactly at 5-15. His Excellency was dressed in a grey suit and wore the familiar Afghan cap of similar colour. He was accompanied by his own attache, the Afghan Consul-General, Delhi, and the local Afghan Consul. He was received by Sardar Suleman Cassum Haji Mitha and his appearance on the lawn was greeted by subdued applause.

Representatives of the Afghan community greeted the Conquerer of Kabul in the picturesque oriental fashion. His Excellency embraced each one of them and touched shoulder to shoulder with the exchange of felicitations. The mode of greeting was very picturesque.

In the accompaniment of an uncommonly good Orchestra tea was served to the guests. His Excellency was then taken round and many guests were introduced. The Conquerer of Kabul was seen engaged in a free "talk" with Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah and similar conversations took place with other members of the party.

After spending a most enjoyable time, the party broke up late in the evening.

SINO-SOVIET. TIONS.

—:o:—

Russia Resumes Military Operations In Manchuria.

CHINESE POSITIONS BOMBED.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 13.

While news from Reuter's Nanking correspondent states that the Nationalist Government has been strengthening its position and has defeated the insurgents north of Canton, Reuter's Mukden correspondent says that it is officially reported that Russians have resumed military operations in Manchuria and attacked and bombed Chinese positions on Khingan Mountains.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHINA.

—:o:—

Firm Resistance By Central Government From North.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec 12.

Rugby.—Telegrams from China indicate that on the Yangtse situation is somewhat easier. At Ichang rebels have been repulsed and they have retired. Foreigners who had removed themselves to vessels in the river have now returned to their houses. Hankow remains quiet for time being. The situation at Nanking is unchanged, there being indications of firmer resistance by forces of the Central Government from the north.

Fighting is proceeding on the Tientsin Pukow Railway, south of Canton, and Government forces are resisting attack thirty miles to north of fort.—Reuter.

—:o:—

Mediterranean Cruisers To China

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Admiralty states that no cruisers of destroyers have been ordered for China from Malta or even ordered to be ready to proceed to China. Inquiry only have been made of the Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean as to what vessels he would suggest should be sent in the possible event of the situation in China calling for reinforcement of the China fleet.—Reuter.

CONGRESS WILL NOT CAPITULATE.

Strong Opinion Favours Parallel Govt. In Selected Areas.

NO MORE POLICY OF DRIFT.

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

With the session of the Congress just on us, it may now be possible to take stock of the prospective camps into which the forces will be arrayed on the Congress platform. Though the situation does not promise to be rosy, it is clear a strenuous programme of work is going to be chalked out for the coming year. Sufficient indications are now available that resolutions suggesting the adoption of a different policy have already been given notice of for discussion in the Congress. There is no denying the fact that complications in political circles have set in since the recent Viceregal pronouncement, different interpretations being put on it by different schools of thought as justification of their policy. However, opinion has so far crystallised in two groups. One section among the nationalists will solidly vote for a clear and well-defined declaration crying 'halt' to the waiting policy now being followed. They will urge for following the Calcutta resolution to its logical conclusion, but instead of declaring Independence for the whole of the country, which of course will remain the goal of the Congress and involve a change of creed and follow it by gradual stages, they will urge the establishment of a parallel form of Government on Republican lines in several selected areas like Bardoli, ask prominent leaders like Mahatmaji, Pandit Motilal Nehru and others to concentrate all their attention to these areas to begin work there with civil disobedience in the shape of non-payment of taxes etc., and end with the establishment of regular republics in those areas. While this programme should be carried out within these limited areas, the rest of the country would proceed with its usual nation-building work with redoubled vigour keeping close touch with developments and rendering all help needed from them. This school of thought is reported gathering strength daily and the repressive policy of the Government is helping to intensify it all the more. They are further of opinion that considering the doggedness with which the Government is following the present policy, sooner or later the country will have no other alternative left to it but resort to some such programme or work.

NO CAPITULATION.

The other school of thought thinks it is still profitable for the Congress to wait till the proposed Round Table Conference has met and decided about the fate of India either way. When the verdict of this conference is known, it should be the duty of the nation to call a special session of the Congress which may meet by the middle of the next year and decide as the situation demands. If this view is to prevail on the Congress platform which, it is said, is going to be the case, it makes co-operation of Congressmen with the proposed conference a foregone conclusion. The result of the coming interview of Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru with the Viceroy which will take place in all probability on December 23 is awaited by this section and if it means any response to the Leaders' Manifesto and brings at least an amnesty to political prisoners, their hand will be sufficiently strengthened. This in their view will be the precursor of an era for which Mahatmaji is praying. It is also definitely known that no capitulation on the part of Congress is possible unless there is a clear indication of a change of heart on the part of the Government in the meantime.—Free Press.

—:o:—

THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCESSION.

Ban On Communal Organisations.

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

At a meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the Lahore Congress this afternoon, a letter from the Senion Superintendent of Police, Lahore, asking the Reception Committee to intimate to him about the time and route of the presidential procession., 48 hours in advance. A heated discussion ensued. Some were in favour of not taking any notice of the letter. Afterwards, it was decided to inform the Senior Superintendent that the Reception Committee will make their own arrangement regarding the procession.

As at present decided, the presidential procession will be taken out on the 25th at 3 p.m. The route of the procession will be from the Railway Station to the place where Lala Lajpatrai received blows at the hands of the police. Then the procession would pass along the Brandreth Road and enter the city at the Delhi Gate, Kashmiri Bazar, Bazaz Hatta, and Shalmi Gate and then come outside the City walls by the Lohari Gate. It will then enter Anarkali and bend its way along Katchery Road and terminate at Lalaji's Kothi.

It is understood that no communal organisations as such will be allowed to participate in the procession. Singing parties and others who may join the procession will not be allowed to have their respective flags, as the National flag will be the only flag in the procession—Free Press.

—:o:—

Pt. Motilal Down With Fever.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 13.

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived here this morning from Lucknow and received the report of Dr. Patiabhi Seetaramaya regarding the Bengal Congress Committee election dispute.

While considering the report, Pandit Motilal Nehru, got fever, and so the report will now be considered along with other papers received along with it as soon as he is well, and then pass his orders thereon. He has in the meanwhile, it is understood, informed the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and others concerned that in view of the shortness of time before the Congress, and the extreme difficulty to carry on all elections within this period to postpone the final decision in the election dispute till after the Lahore congress is over. But in view of the dispute he proposed to recommend to the Congress Working Committee to permit the last year's All-India Congress Committee members from Bengal to represent Bengal again this year at the Congress, and not to recognise any new elections to the All-India Congress Committee till the final decision on the dispute is made. It is hoped that Pandit Motilal Nehru will give a more comprehensive order on the subject in the course of the next few days.—Free Press.

—:o:—

VERSION OF "PRATAP."

Provincial Governments Ready To Release Political Prisoners?

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

"Pratap" reliably understands

(Continued on page 16.)

DOMESTIC SLAVERY IN PERSIAN GULF.

—:o:—

Question In Commons About Abolition.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

In the Commons Mr. Mander asked what steps were being taken to abolish domestic slavery in the territories under British influence in the Persian Gulf.

Mr. Benn replied that he was asking the Government of India to obtain reports on the subject. He added that while his Majesty's Government, by treaty or usage would excercise the powers which enabled them effectively to check the traffic in slaves their powers of intervention in internal affairs in the territories concerned were strictly limited.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Pandit H. N. Kunzru interviewed by Reuter said that the course the Cabinet would ultimately adopt regarding the Hilton-Young Report was uncertain. The India office ewer eresolutely maintaining the Indian viewpoint. Pandit Kunzru who has recently visited Sandhurst and Woolwick said that he found contrary to the impression prevailing in India that the standard of recruitment for Woolwich was not higher than for Sandhurst. He found the Indian candidates fully participating in the Sandhurst life and thought well of by the authorities.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 13.

The Indian Exhibition was honoured by the visit of the Queen who was interested in the examples of Indian art and purchased the portrait of Sheshanna, the musician. The Queen also admired the decoration showing the inlaid work on cornice of the Delhi dome with which Fyzee Rahmin presented Her Majesty.—Reuter.

"THIN END OF THE WEDGE."

LORD INCHCAPE ON COASTAL RESERVATION BILL.

BRITISH VESTED INTERESTS ALARMED.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Considerable resentment is expressed in Indian business circles at Lord Inchcape's speech at the P. and O. Company's annual meeting. His Lordship's reference to the admission of two Indians to the Baltic Exchange as proving the absence of discrimination against Indians in the United Kingdom is regarded as adding insult to injury considering the circumstances under which it was done.

NO COMPARISON.

It would be remembered that the Indian Chamber of Commerce in London have already publicly stated that there could be no comparison between the claims of Indians to be admitted to the London sale rooms and British opposition to the Coastal Reservation Bill.

GROSS PERVERSION OF FACT.

The vivid picture painted by Lord Inchcape of the confiscatory legislations to drive the British commercial community out of India, it is pointed out, is so false to the true state of affairs that it amounts to a gross perversion of facts. It is expected that protests will be duly lodged against Lord Inchcape's speech.—Free Press.

THE SHIPPING CONFERENCE

—:o:—

British Interests Oppose Move.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

The British Press have refrained from commenting on the Government of India's invitation to shipping interests to meet in conference in order to find a solution of the national shipping problem. Enquiries elicit that one of the reasons is that there is a desire not to make any comment which would prejudice the Conference. But at the same time, it is stated that British interests do not view with favour the proposed conference. One of the subjects which Lord Irwin discussed during his stay in England related to the deadlock created by the Assembly's support of the Coastal Reservation Bill and Government's opposition to it. As British vested interests had declined to accept the suggestion made to them to agree to the conditions proposed by the External Capital Committee, namely, rupee capital, majority of Indian directors etc. as qualifications for British shipping to trade in coastal waters, the Government of India, under Sir George Rainy as Commerce Member, felt unable to continue to maintain the attitude of complete hostility to the Coastal Bill. At the same time Sir George Rainy has refrained from pressing for any changes in the Coastal Bill in the Select Committee.

OBJECT OF SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

It was to meet the deadlock created by these circumstances that Sir George hit on the devise of the shipping conference so that the vested British interests might be called to declare themselves finally as to whether they were prepared to compromise with Indian opinion by agreeing to a voluntary reduction of the tonnage or they would persevere in their attitude of complete hosti-

(Continued from page 16.)

Pathe Officials Released On Bail.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 13.

New York.—Messrs. Flynn and Lalley of the Pathe Film Company have been released on bail.—Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

New York.—J. O. Flinn and H. F. Lalley, Vice-President and Manager, respectively, of the Pathe Film Company, have been arraigned on a charge of manslaughter by culpable negligence in connection with the cinema fire.—Reuter.

—:o:—

BRITISH LEGATION AT KABUL.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 12.

With reference to certain questions asked in House of Commons regarding return of British Legation to Kabul, it is understood that the question of its personnel has been subject of correspondence between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government for some time.—A. P.

—:o:—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

—:o:—

Substitute Clause Adopted In Report Stage.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 13.

During the report stage of the Unemployment Insurance Bill, the AttorneyGeneral introduced a substitute clause, which was adopted by 290 votes to 159 to meet the objections to the original "genuinely seeking work" clause. The Attorney-General said the real difficulty was to separate the workshy man from the honest tryer; but suitable employment might be offered to a claimant outside his usual occupation which if refused would involve the loss of benefit. Mr. Maxton supported clause.—Reuter.

CHALLENGE TO RELIGION.

—:o:—

Prof. Radhakrishnan's Lecture.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 13.

Challenge of recent thought to accepted religious belief was the subject of the first Hibbert Lecture at the Manchester University of Professor Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University Remarking that organised religion had not been very effective in building up human brotherhood, Prof. Radhakrishnan expressed the opinion that the present challenge to religion was chiefly part of the science indicated by a more vivid and deeper realisation of the meaning of life denoting the passion for equity and righteousness.—Reuter.

—:o:—

"KAKORI DAY" CELEBRATIONS.

LAHORE Dec. 12.

Mr. Ganpatrai, General Secretary, Naujiwan Bharat Sabha, Punjab, has issued the following statement.

The Working Committee of the Naujiwan Bharat Sabha, Punjab, has decided to celebrate the Kakori Day throughout the Punjab this year on the 16th December. I, therefore, appeal to all youth organisations and progressive associations of other provinces to celebrate this day in a befitting manner. On this day funds for the bereaved families of the four persons who courted death may be collected and sent to Mr. Ganesh Shankar Vidyarthi, care of Pratap Cawnpore or to the General Secretary, Nawjivan Bharat Sabha, Punjab, Bradlaugh Hall, Lahore."—Free Press.

Lahore, Dec. 13—Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar has been elected President of the Hindusthani Seva Dal, which will be held on the 27th December at the Lajpat Nagar.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

(For Details See Page ..)

STOCKS & SHARES

Prices Recover After Early Break.

SHORT COVERING.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The Bombay Stock Exchange opened quiet and recorded a sharp decline in values on heavy liquidation by weak and strong bulls.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—: o :—

Bombay Dyeing 705,697,700,91, 706.
Century 290.81.88,86,90.
Colaba 135.
Crescent 75.
Fazul 495,75,81,77,85,81,85,83,86, 84,86.
Indore 368.
Madnowji 28.
Nagpur 453-12.
New Great 161.
Pearl 290,81,89.
Simplex 35.
Swadeshi 383.
Burma 746,41,48,46.
Hydro 1175,80,56,76,72,73
Tram 133
Deff. 240,43,30,47,42,45,48-2
Ord. 53-8 54-8,50-14,54-6.
Indian 238.
Katni Ord. 173.
Alcock 293.
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 76.

Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 706/ and after declining to Rs. 692/8 closed at Rs. 706/ Century opened at Rs. 238/12 and after declining to Rs. 285/ closed at Rs. 290/ Fazal shares opened at Rs. 496/4 and after touching 475/ improved to Rs. 485/ Pearls opened at Rs. 292/8 and after touching Rs. 280/ closed at Rs. 289/ Tata Steel Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 53/4 and after declining to Rs. 50/8 closed at Rs. 54/6 Tata Steel Defds opened at Rs. 245/ and declined to Rs. 227/8. At this level short covering rallied prices and closed at Rs. 248/2 Tata Hydro shares opened at Rs. 1177/8 and after declining to Rs. 1160/ closed at Rs. 1178/12. Indian Cement shares opened at Rs. 236/4 and after touching Rs. 230/ closed at Rs. 238/12.

Imperial Bank shares were placed at Rs. 1330/ Bank of Baroda at Rs. 77/ India Bank at Rs 95/ Central Bank at Rs. 16/10 and Union Bank at Rs. 3/6 Tata Steel Second Pref. shares closed at Rs. 76/.

The shake out on the stock Exchange was long overdue. In the face of adverse factors, unfavourable state of Industry, tightness of money market, higher rates of money and general depression in trade it was difficult to raise prices to unduly high levels. Of course heavy tenders have been issued during recent months and bulls now must be feeling the effect of holdings. Often we dream the attention of untimely bullish activities and the very basies of the rise in Steel shares on increasing production is found without any outside buying. However in view heavy liquidation the technical situation has improved and prefer to await higher levels.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.
Bombay, Dec. 11.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) xd. 332/8
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (800) 10y 166.
Bharat 100 10y, 70
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 140
Bombay Dyeing (25) 201 702/8
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 150.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20.
Central India 453/12
Century 100, 290.
Colaba Land 135.
Crescent 100 75.
Fazulbhoy 250, 486-4.
David 250, nil 200.
Dawn 250 485.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-9.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 122-8.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100, 6.
Finlay 100 10y 96/4.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 142-12.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 100
Hindustan 100 65 100, 1750
Indian Bleaching etc. 100 101 102-8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1100
Indore Malwa 100 (1,221) 368-12.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y 900
Kohinoor 150-10.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Mackanji 100 nil 86-4.
Laxmi Cotton 200, 10 xd. nil 1470.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1100.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 700.
Mathradas 50, nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 20.
Minerva 100 nil 82.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd. 152/8.
New City of Bombay 71/4
New Great Eastern 200 10y 161-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2/4y 45.
Pearl 318, 290.
Phoenix 100 315.
Premier 10, nil, 2
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd 61.
Simplex 130, 35.
Sholapur 1000 for xd. 3035.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 5/12.
Swadeshi 100 383-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 20/.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2430.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 975

BANKS.
Bank of India 80, 2, 2xd. 95.
Baroda 5500 0/8 77.
Central 200 xd. 16-10.
Eastern £5 xd. 88.
Imperial Bank 1325.
Imperial Contributory 125 101 325.
Union 5/11 3-6.
P. & O. Bank £10 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 20f 3d. xd. 15-2.
Gwalior Cement 83, 88.
Central India Mining 5.
Indian Cement 238-12.
Punjab Cement 100, 10-10.
Shahabad Cement 10y, 137-8.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 15/4
United Cement 100 6y 64.
Katni Defd. 615.
Katni Ord. 173/12

RAILWAYS.
Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 6f 827-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f, xd. 114
Central Provinces 87.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97. 97.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 80.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6 85
Larkhana 100 1f 88.
Mandra Dhon 90. 1/15/2f. 68.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 97/8
Pachora Jamner 100 2/4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 89.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 62.
Tapti Valley xd. 672/8
Upper Sind 100 nil 89.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.
Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 132/8.
Surat Electric C 100 5/7y xd. 122/8
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 677-8.
Bombay Tram Ord. xd. 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 101. xd. 1170.
Tata Power 300 nil, 508/12
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41. 147-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 150.

PRESS COMPANIES.
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 XD. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 221/4
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 272-8.
New Berar 500 70y 885.
New Mofussil 400, 407, 520- xd.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U. P. 50-0-30y 487-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Bt. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 174y 40.
Empire of India Life 100, 30/ 1905.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11-6
New Indian Assurance 6 19-12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100/2040.
Vulcan 100 03/0y xd. 6-2.
Industrial& Prudential 6 9-14

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown 199, 6y. 293-12.
Attock Oil 1 nil; 32.
Belapur Co. 50, nil; 7/8.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 210.
Burma Uganda 12, nil, 37.
Burma F Corporation 746-4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 11/12
Indian Radio Ord. 325
Jost Engineering 50 182/8
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 115
Scindia Steam 11-2.
Tata Construction xd. 37.
Tata Iron Ord. 54-4.
Tata Iron Defd. 248-2.
Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 54
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 105.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (b. T 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 105.
Tata Hydro B. 106/8.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. 100
Tata Power 7-1/2 100
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES
Tata 1st Pref. 137
Tata 2nd Pref. 77/8
Andhra Pref. 1050
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.
Tata Power Pref. 1047-8

—: o :—

LONDON SILVER.

—: o :—

London, Dec. 12.

Silver:—Decline due to absence of support. Market is quiet.

Spot	22-9/16
Forward	22-9/16

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures Decline 8 To 4 Points.

DISCOURAGING DRY GOODS REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Yesterday, the New York futures market was dull and featureless. Operators are awaiting fresh developments and prices declined on weakness of Wall Sreet and unfavourable conditions in dry goods markets. The market opened at a rise 2 points and after decling 10 points from the opening level closed at a decline of 3 to 4 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 5 points to 17.25.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market closed at a decline of 6 to 7 points and Spot prices closed unchanged at 17.06.

U. S. Port receipts amounted to 34000 Bales and exports were 16000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points and without any special charge closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices improved 2 points to 9.53 and Sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures declined 8 points and Empire Cotton futures declined 4 to 3 points with January 9.10 and March 9.18.

NEW YORK COTTON.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 12.

January	17.06	—.03
March	17.37	—.06
May	17.61	—.07
July	17.75	—.07
October	17.68	—.04
Middling Spot	17.25	—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—: o :—

New York, Dec. 12.

December	17.00	—.06
January	17.04	—.07
Middling Spot	17.06	—

NEW YORK.

—: o :—

New York, Dec. 12.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

January	17.14
March	17.44
May	17.69

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

January	17.12
March	17.43
May	17.67

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—: o :—

New York, Dec. 12.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 34,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 9,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—: o :—

Liverpool, Dec. 12,

	Opening.	Closing.	
December		9.19	—.03
January	9.21	9.22	—.03
February		9.24	—.03
March	9.30	9.31	—.04
April		9.32	—.02
May	9.39	9.39	—.04
June		9.39	—.04
July	9.43	9.44	—.04
August		9.42	—.04
September		9.41	—.03
October	9.37	9.38	—.03
November		9.38	—.02
December		9.38	—.01
January, 1931		9.38	—.01
Middling Spot		9.53 pl.	.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Sales at Liverpool 5.000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales on East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

—: o :—

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	5.55	—.05
Scinde, Fine	5.80	—.05
Scinde, Superfine	6.05	—.05
Bengal, Good	5.30	—.05
Bengal, Fully Good	5.55	—.05
Bengal, Fine	5.80	—.05
Oomra, Good	6.55	—.05
Oomra, Fully Good	6.85	—.05
Oomra, Fine	7.15	—.05
Broach, Fully Good	7.55	—.05
Broach, Fine	7.80	—.05
Broach Superfine	8.05	—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

January	13.67	—.08
March	13.87	—.08
May	14.07	—.08
July	14.28	—.07
November	14.42	—.07
December	14.42	—.07
Sakellaridis F. G. F.		
Spot	14.35	—.05

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

—: o :—

London, Dec. 12.

Interest. Day to Day Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Interest. 7 Day Market Loans 4 per cent.

Bank Bills. 3 months 4-23/32 per cent.

Bank Bills. 6 months 4-23/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills. 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills. 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LOCAL PRODUCE MARKET

Further Decline In Values.

ABSENCE OF DEMAND.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The local produce market again experienced quiet conditions and prices have declined to-day in the absence of demand. The general tendency is downward as the confidence is shaken by exporters selling. Of course this selling is aimed to lower prices and signifies strong fundamental situation. Prices have gone unduly low and unless holding movement starts further decline seems probable. However looking to the general situation we believe in higher prices and strongly favour purchases in easier moments.

GROUNDNUTS.

Yesterday's declining tendency was continued to-day and prices after declining annas four closed at Rs. 50|12. It is said that export houses are selling with a view to depress prices in up-country markets where they are buying freely. This is a known fact that the selling does not represent any hedge selling but it seems to be the trick of the trade and agriculturists are being looted.

CASTORSEED.

Prices of castorseed have declined about annas four to Rs. 48|7 per candy. May delivery is quoted and some business is done at Rs. 49|13.

LINSEED.

The Linseed market is rather steady and some business was done this morning at Rs. 13|8 but later on export houses offered to buy at Rs. 13|6. There were no offerings at this level. The undertone of the market is steady.

COTTONSEED.

Cottonseed market opened at Rs. 41- and small business was done at this level however, the buyers are offering only Rs. 41- The tone of the market is quiet.

TEELSEED.

The tone of Teelseed section is weak and prices have declined from Rs. 13 to Rs. 11|- for February delivery. Even at this low rate there is no demand.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

	cwts
Wheat	3,090
Linseed	2,079
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	39
Gingellyseeds	620
Groundnuts	36,195
Castorseeds	7
Rice	629
Myrabollams	4,662
Cottonseeds	19,486
Gram	1,587
Joowar	7,973
Maize	2
Barley	300
Bajree	1,300
Coal	34 tons

—:o:—

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

—:o:—

November Total Rs. 48,005,000

—:o:—

The statement issued by the Departments of Commercial Intelligence and statistics, the total Gross Indian sea and land Customs Revenue, excluding salt revenue amounted Rs. 48,005,000 during last November against Rs. 48,124,000 in 1928 and Rs. 44,758,000 in 1927 for the same month. The total revenue from April to November in this year amounts Rs. 340,299,000 against 328,951,000 last year and Rs. 319,914,000 in 1927 for the same period. The total for the year 1927-28 was 491,762,000 and in 1923-29 amounted to Rs. 501,988,000. The budget estimate for 1929-30 is Rs. 522,037,000. Thus there remains 181,738,000 to be collected during the remaining five months to equal the budget estimate.

—:o:—

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKETS.

—:o:—

Pepper Prices Decline Rs. 100/-

—: o :—

Bombay, Dec. 13

Yesterday when pepper prices reached Rs. 334|- it showed a decline of over Rs. 100|- from the highest price of Rs. 437|- reached this year. Offices are free sellers and prices are declining. Today the market opened at Rs. 343| and declined to 339|- on long liquidation. At the decline short covering hardened prices and closed at Rs. 342|- The rates received from Allepy for ready pepper is Rs. 360|- and Ginger is Rs. 170|- Pepper Garbled is quoted at Rs. 64|8. To-day's quotations were as under:—

Pepper Ready	Rs.	350	0 0
Pepper Malabar		342	0 0
Pepper Jelli		346	0 0
Ginger Washed Ready		29	0 0
„ unwashed ready		34	0 0
„ unwashed Maha		31	8 0
„ washed Posh		34	4 0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Castorseeds May Delivery Opening Rs. 48/14 Lowest Rs. 48/10/6 Closing Rs. 48/12/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 50/12 Highest Rs. 50/15 Lowest Rs. 50/11 Closing Rs. 50/12.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Wheat May	7	7	0
Wheat January	7	2	6
Linseed May	12	5	6

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

F. P. Bales.	1929-29
Receipts to date 12-12-29	6190000
„ Yesterday do.	34000
Exports to date do.	3346000
Stock at Ports 6-12-29	2538000
„ Interior Towns do.	1452000
„ Liverpool 6-12-29	807000
Visible Supply 6-12-29	5778000
Quantity in Sight do.	10208000
„ out of „ 7-12-29	6159000

—:o:—

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

—: o :—

Liverpool, Dec. 12.

Dec. close at 8.8|11 1|4d.—1|2d.
Mar close at 8.9|5 1|4d.—5|8d.
May close at 8.9|7d.—7|8d.
Wheat Chicago Market.—
Dec. per bushel dol. 1.22 up 1-3|8.
Mar. per bushel dol. 1.29-1|8 up 1-3|8.
May per bushel dol 1.33-1|8 up 1-3|8.
Argentine Linseed Quotations:—
Feb. 19.45 up 15.
Mar. 19.55 up 15.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

—: o :—

(Ex-Godown, Bombay).

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 514|- per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560|- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 168|- per ton.

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Quoted Dec.-Jan. £8-0-0.
Castoorseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £17-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. £18-12-6.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes:—
Boarding Sellers 46/6.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes:
Shipment Sellers Dec.-Jan. 46/-.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:
Shipment Sellers Dec. 48/3.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

—:o:—

London, Dec. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta:—
Dec. per cwt. Nominal 11/-.
Jan.-March per cwt. Sellers 11/1-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay:—
Jan.-March per cwt. Sellers 11/2-3/4.
C. & F. Karachi:—
Jan.-March per cwt. Sellers 11/3-1/4.

LINSEED.

—: o :—

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers December £22-13-9.
Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers April-May £20-10-0.
Linseed, La Plata Ton:—
Shipment Hull Sellers Dec.-Jan. £19-8-3.
Linseed, Bombay, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers December £23-5-0.

LINSEED OIL.

—: o :—

London, Dec. 12.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London cwt.:
Delivery Paid Jan.-April 39/6.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London cwt.:
Delivery Buyers May-Aug. 37/3.

LONDON METALS.

—: o :—

London, Dec. 12.

Copper, Braziers. £92-1/2.
Yellow Metal. £69-1/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands. £19-1/4.
Corrugated Sheets. 24 gauge. £12-5/8.
Tin, English Ingots, £180-1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

—:o:—

New York, Dec. 12.

Demand Bills 487.56

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

Bombay Market

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 315 for Broach A.-M. delivery and declined to Rs. 314-6 on liquidation by tired bulls. At the decline there was some covering which hardened prices to Rs. 315-4. Liverpool opened rather quiet at a decline of 4 points. The market closed as under:—

Broach A.-M. 315
Oomra D.-J. 261-8
Oomra Mar. 272
Oomra May 276.
Bengal D.-J. 210-8.
Bengal Mar. 219-12.
Bengal May 226-4.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Dec.	192.00—0.20
Mar.	194.20—0.40
June	196.60—0.30

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal D./J.	3,400	21,700
Oomra D./J.	1,500	7,000

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Bengal 210 D./J.
Bengal 219 March.
Bengal 225 May.
Broach 315 A./M.
Oomra 262 D./J.
Oomra 271 March.
Oomra 275 May.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Ex S. F. S.	Fine	Fine	F. G.	Good
Bengal	223	218	213	207
Sind	228	223	218	212
Punjab	223	218	213	207
Rajputana	223	218	213	207
Oomra No. 3	274	269	264	259
C. P. No. 1	289	284	279	274
C. P. No 2	281	276	271	266

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

100 A. Damodar Wun 240 Old.
100 Do. Nandgaon 254
100 Do. Do. 253
200 Do. Sindurni 258
200 O. Shman Suleman Senabad 267
200 Patel Cotton Darwaha 265-1/4
100 Ralli Bros. Botad 247
100 Do. Gujrat Yellow 215
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Bodvad 262
100 Colaba Land Vambori 269
100 Rubi Mill Senabad Old 200
400 Tata & Co. Bengal 219/220
100 B. Karshandas Hansi 223-1/2
100 Dawn Mill Purna 308

THE NEW INDIA Assurance Company, Ltd.

Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL

Authorized .. Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up .. Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed .. Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS. Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admitted" "by the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."

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Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—
Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

—: o :—

London, Dec. 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £18-5/8.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £124.
National Bank £46-1/4.
Eastern Bank £6.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85-3/8.
Conversion Loan £74-3/8.
Indian Loan 4-1/2 per cent £100-3/4.
Rupee Paper, 3-1/2 per cent £49-3/4.
Indian Stock, 3 per cent Sterling Loan £53-3/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £63-1/4.
Consols £52-5/8.
War Loan, 5 per cent £100.
Victory Bonds. 4 per cent £91-5/8.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Dec. 12.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.37-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	Closed.
T.T. Milan on London	93.25
T.T. Berne on London	25.12
T.T. Paris on London	123.94
T.T. London on Prague	164.56

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 12.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 Quality) Spot 9-7/8.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P.&O. British India
(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
1929			
		ALL	
14 Dec.	Viceroy of India ..		19,64
	Rawalpindi*		16,61
28 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	VESSELS	11,31
1930			16,07
4 Jan.	Narkunda x		16,60
11 ,,	Rampura ..		16,56
18 ,,	Rajputana* ..		16,65
5 ,,	Kanchi ..		20,84
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		10,95
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,94
15 ,,	Mantua* ..	NOW SAIL	
22 ,,	Viceroy of India		19,00
			20,83
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		11,51
8 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	10,34
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..		16,60
22 ,,	Rampura ..		16,05
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,65
5 Apr.	Kanchi ..		16,61
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*	FROM	10,94
7 ,,	Morea(Extra)		10,60
19 ,,	Razmak ..		11,00
25 ,,	Malwa* ..		16,57
26 ,,	Narkunda* ..	BOMBAY	
3 May,	Viceroy of India ..		19,64
10 ,,	Rajputana* ..	WITHOUT	16,56
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,61
24 ,,	Mooltan x ..		20,84
1 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,12
7 June	Mantua ..		10,94
,,	Comorin ..	TRANS-	10,13
,,	Maloja ..	SHIPMENT	20,83
,,	Razmak ..		10,85
July	Rampura* ..		16,60
12 ,,	Malwa ..	AT	11,08
19 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,08
26 ,,	Rawalpindi ..		16,61
2nd Aug	Morea ..	ADEN	10,94
9th ,,	Macedonia ..		11,12
16th ,,	Narkunda x ..		16,07
23rd ,,	Razmak ..		10,85
30th ,,	Rajputana ..		16,56

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets a Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S "MACEDONIA" on the 3rd May 1930 and terminating, with the Viceroy of India, leaving Marseilles 5th Sept. and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation alloted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH

With liberty to all at Port Sudan, Malta, and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
12nd Dec.	Dumala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr	Dumana ..	8,422
24th ,,	Dumala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£112
B	£56	£105
C	£52	£98

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
4th Dec.	Mirzapore *.	Strs to China & Japan.	
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia	
9th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
About 21st ,,	Kidderpore*	Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Hirizan Maru *	Straits & Japan	
1930			
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.	
4th ,,	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
11th ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.	
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
28th ,,	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
28th Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia	
9th May	Rampura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
23rd ,,	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia	
6th June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
20th June	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia	
4th July	Rajputana .	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.	
18th July	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia	
1st Aug	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	
15th ,,	Comorin ..	Colombo and Australia	
29th ,,	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan	

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
To Adelaide	£76
To Melbourne	£78
To Sydney	£80
To Brisbane	£82
To Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£100

Periods of availability 16 weeks Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
14th Dec.	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porbunder Diwarka & O' Mandva.
16th Dec	Vita ..	K via bunder. P'Okha & C'Mandvi.
18th Dec.	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
18th	Bandra ..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangalore Karachi and Persian G. Ports
20th Dec.	Vella ..	Basrah via Karachi
20th ,,	Eldora ..	Mombasa and Zanzibar.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombassa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf Mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Suarah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Dec,	14 Dec.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@25 Dec
*Tokiwa Maru ..	62	16 Dec.	30 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5976	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@ 8Jan
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Dec	13 Jan
Tasmania Maru ..	4105	2 Jan.	15 ,,
Kamo Maru ..	8000	.. ..	@ 22 ,,
Tottori Maru ..	5973	15 Jan.	25 Jan.
Yoneya Maru ..	5274	19 Jan.	31 ,,

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru ..	10000	12 Dec	29 Dec
Sakone Maru ..	10500	26 Dec	12 Jan.
Suwa Maru	11000	9 Jan.	26 Jan.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hong kong	From Kobe.
		Maiden	
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	5 Jan.	2 Jan.
Fenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	29 Jan.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

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Imperial Bank of India.

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APOLLO STREET.
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Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

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WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS. opened which can be ascertained on application.

A.C. GRAY,
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San-Francisco
Dairen	Nagasski	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted

I. WASHIO.
Manager.

INSURANCE.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

Severa new attractive plans.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p.a.
W. Life End.
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

DOUBLE THE NUMBER

Ask for Price List.

ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Spend 16 annas and you get 32.

To cure Constipation, Brain fag and urinal disorders.

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road.

The Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar (Kathiawar)

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fiscula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangreue, Boils, Foul, Ulcer, etc., on application. Instantly relieves a pin of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically, Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0 Postage extra.

Ask free booklet to—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi. Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road. Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer." Kandi.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT. PUBLIC
136497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No 22997.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH
For Your Clothes
why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

PROGRESS

	NEW BUSINESS	PREMIUM INCOME
1925	Rs 296 Lakhs.	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	,, 391 ,,	,, 106 ,,
1927	,, 468 ,,	,, 122 ,,
1928	,, 585 ,,	,, 140 ,,

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 ,, 10	per Annum	1927 ,, 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.

For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 to As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon, BOMBAY, 10.

Glorious White Teeth

Are Dull Teeth Freed of Dingy Film

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now—a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta. 2-16-E

Sore Throat is the first sign of infectious disease.

At the first sign of Sore Throat take FORMAMINT

By taking a Formamint tablet every hour, you *keep* your throat disinfected all day long. That's why Formamint is so much better than casual gargling. Formamint destroys the disease germs in your mouth and throat—thus curing the Sore Throat and at the same time protecting you against infectious diseases, such as Diphtheria, Influenza, Tonsillitis, etc.

At all Chemists **FORMAMINT** At all Stores

The Germ-Killing Throat Tablet

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill-up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.

Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisements Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS from Mahomedan Graduates are wanted immediately by undersigned for filling up certain clerical appointments in his office—CHIEF AUDITOR, G.I.P. Railway.
A 33253

WANTED.—A competent experienced COTTON PURCHASER for a big up-country mill. Apply sharp with testimonials, mentioning least salary acceptable. Box No. 2413, Advertising Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A 33243

FOR INLAND AND MARINE SERVICE.

Applications are invited from candidates desirous to undergo a course of nine months' training as Wireless Operator. Certificates of Competency are granted by the Drector-General of Posts and Telegraphs (Wireless Branch), India, after an Examination. Bright prospects in service with great future potentialities. Apply for prospectus with one anna stamp to—THE PRINCIPAL BENGAL WIRELESS AND TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, 3, Burman Street, Calcutta.

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta.

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300, plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company; BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane. Calcutta.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (INDIA) LTD.

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs 75|-10-150|- plus Rs. 25|- as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300|- by purchasing 12 shares of the Company of which Rs. 120|- must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in the equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to:
ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Mercantile Building, Calcutta

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—TRAVELLING AGENTS to sell stationary goods in up-country. Apply to Box No. 2414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2057

WANTED—Graduates Business experienced preferred. Apply stating particulars of experience, age, caste terms and native place to Box 2416, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2066

WANTED.—A full time MUSIC TEACHER in a Private Family School. Proficiency in Indian Vocal Music and one String Instrument essential. Good salary will be paid according to qualifications and experience. Free quarters. Apply with full particulars to:—Mrs. AMBALAL SARABHAI, Post Box No. 28, Ahmedabad.
A R2059

WANTED for a large Cotton Mill, up-Country, a FIRST CLASS ENGINEER. Must have considerable experience of Boilers Engines and Electricity. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A 33235

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET.—FIRST-FLOOR and THIRD-FLOOR of Mahomed Building, Hornby Road, HAJI MAHOMED ABBA & CO., Abba Building, Dhobi Talao.
C R2052

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Khetwadi, 12, Cross Lane, Dr. Thellim's Compound, comfortable and airy on all sides. Apply Dr. Thellim same place.
C R2064

PERSONAL

THE IFTS will recover your Claims and execute your Decrees from Outstations in India. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.
P R2061

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Second-hand firebricks of very good quality. Write M. M. BHATHENA. Behind Manchester Mill, Chinchpokli Parel.
R2069

TO SELL on very liberal terms an old established and well-going CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS CONCERN with Dispensary open day and night. Or wanted a PARTNER to invest Rs. 20,000. Concern being in business locality enjoy's nice custom and Dispensary yields a good monthly income. Intending buyers or investors should write to Box. No. 2415 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
T R2064

NEVER BEFORE IN BOMBAY—Best Assortment X'MAS CARDS, BIRTHDAY CARDS, Diaries 1930 Annuals, Books for Children, Novels, Periodicals Fashion Books, Autographs, Cheapest House, KING & CO., Fort Bombay.
T R2062

WE SELL MACFADDEN'S PUBLICATIONS. Ask for price list: THE POPULAR BOOK DEPOT, Grant Road, Bombay.
T43264

PURE & FRESH HIMALAYAN HONEY, 2 lbs. tin at Rs. 2/8. Thin shelled walnuts 10 lbs. basket at Rs. 4 free delivery by post. HONEY HOUSE, Chumber.
T R2042

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased and mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L T33265

EDUCATIONAL.

A GRADUATE IN CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS and LITERATURE, with laboratory experience, desires situation as tutor in a respectable family. Apply to Box No. 2417 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M R2067

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Qarya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY. COY.

NOTICE.

ON and from 15th December, 1929, Nos. 15 Down and 16 Up Frontier Mail trains will be booked to halt at New Delhi for 2 minutes as an experiment for one month. Passengers and their luggage will be booked to and from New Delhi by these trains during this period.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office,
Bombay, 7th December, 1929.
33238

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TO provide for certain URGENT Engineering restrictions, it has been found necessary to revise the timings of Nos. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail and 16 Up Frontier Mail between Baroda and Palghar from Monday the 16th December 1929.

The revised timings will be:—

	No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail H. M.	No. 16 Up Frontier Mail H. M.
Baroda	A. 0. 4	1. 21
	D. 0. 14	1. 29
Broach	A. 1. 18	...
	D. 1. 23	...
Surat	A. 2. 25	3. 29
	D. 2. 35	3. 39
Navsari	A. 3. 3	...
	D. 3 6	...
Bulsar	A. 3. 43	4. 41
	D. 3. 53	4. 49
Palghar	A. 5. 31	6. 25
	D. 5. 41	6. 35*

*On Sats or Homeward Mail days dep. 6.31.

The times of arrival of these trains at Colaba will remain unaltered.

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 12th December, 1929.

"ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

NOTICE having been given of the loss of Policy numbered 98638 on the life of Haridas Naraynji of Bombay, a duplicate Policy will be issued unless objection is lodge with us within one month from this date.

Bombay 13th December, 1929.
H. E. JONES,
Manager.
R2068.

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE PAINTING OF NO. 3 SHOP IN THE RAILWAY'S CARRIAGE AND WAGON WORKSHOPS AT MATUNGA.

THE Chief Mechanical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, Parel, invites tenders for the Painting of:—

Steel work in No. 3 Shopbuilding in the Railway's Carriage and Wagon Workshops at Matunga.

The prescribed Form of Tender with conditions on which Tenders will be received, and the specification can be obtained at his Office at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 3 which will not be returned.

Tenders will be received upto 3 p.m. (S. T.) on FRIDAY, 3rd January, 1930.

L. BIGG-WITHER,
Chief Mechanical Engineer.
33269

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.
TO MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN MATCHES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. ABDOOLALI EBRAHIM, Matches Manufacturers of Nagdevi Street, Bombay, that it has come to our clients' knowledge that some designing person or persons are going to up-country merchants trading in Matches, and representing themselves to be our clients' Agents, are taking advances from such merchants on the pretext of securing orders in the name of our clients' firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. The Public are therefore hereby warned against advancing any moneys to or placing any orders or in any way dealing with any such person or persons on behalf of our clients' said firm of Abdoolali Ebrahim. Our clients have no Agent or Agents up-country for canvassing orders for Matches on their behalf except the "Frontier Match Agency" who are our clients' selling Agents in the Punjab, who also have no authority to take any advance of moneys on behalf of our clients. If in spite of this warning any one deals with any person or persons pretending to be our clients' Agent or Agents he will do so at his own risk and our clients will not be responsible for the same. Customers who are anxious to buy our clients' goods are requested to correspond direct with our clients.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1929.

SHAMRAO, MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Attorneys for Messrs.
Abdoolali Ebrahim.
33139

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. BHAILAL DHARAMSEY, CHUNILAL MATHURADAS BASAI, RAWJI COOVERJI and RAMJI RATANJI, Trustees of the Tad of the Parmanand Thavar Dassa Modh Mandalia Bania caste, have contracted to purchase the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, casement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchaser will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and of no effect.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land and hereditaments situated at Kalbadevi Road, Kolbhat Lane, situated in the Mavji Premji's Wadi measuring about 452 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say: On or towards the East by the house belonging to the Vendors Narandas Vallabhdas and others, on or towards the West by Morarji Veljji's Chawl, on or towards the North by public Road, and on or towards the South by Morarji Veljji's another Chawl.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1929.

N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
33270

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF THE JUBBULPORE PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in pursuance of Section 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913, a General Meeting of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1930, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Office of the Liquidators at 113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, for the purpose of laying before the Meeting the account showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed of and giving any explanation thereof, and also for determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books, accounts and documents of the Company and the balance of cash (if any) in the hands of the Liquidators may be disposed of.

Dated this 10th day of December, 1929.

S. B. BILLIMORIA,
N. M. RALI,
Liquidators.
33262

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ROBERT CHARLES ARANHA has sold to our client the trade or business hitherto carried on by him the said Robert Charles Aranha in the name of the International Shipping Agency as Shipping, Clearing, Passage, Baggage, Freight and Insurance Agents at Narandas Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, and the good-will of the said. The International Shipping Agency in the said trade or business. Our client will hereafter carry on the said business in the name of the International Shipping Agency at the same place.

The said Robert Charles Aranha is not hereafter concerned in any way with the said business.

Bombay, dated the 4th day of December, 1929.

DABHOLKER & JESHTARAM,
Solicitors, High Court,
107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
33271

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 137 of 1925.

HUGH GOLDING COCKE ..... Plaintiff.

versus

LILADHAR KHIASI LALKA ..... Defendant.

To

LILADHAR KHIASI LALKA
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required under O. XXI, R. 37, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to appear in person before the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 20th day of December, 1929, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be committed to Jail in execution of the Decree pronounced against you on the 10th day of February, 1925, in the above suit for the balance due thereunder.

Dated this 31st day of July, 1929.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 11th day of December, 1929.
Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
33266

RELIABLE RICE FIRM

Best and high class Rice of all description as well as broken Rice of white and yellow qualities at cheapest wholesale rates. Trial orders solicited. Samples free.

RICE MILLS ASSOCIATION

BHIWNDI.

Telegrams: "RICE."

SUGAR VERY CHEAP

Icing Sugar at Rs. 17. Big Crystals at Rs. 13. Small Grain Crystals at Rs. 10-12; Castor at Rs. 11-8; packed all in 82 lbs. patent bags, White Sugar No. 1 quality at Rs. 9-8 for 82 lbs. Ask for free samples with one anna stamp to S. SINGHA, 111, Radhabazar, CALCUTTA.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT OLD MEMONWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 835 of 1929 (Khatubai and others vs. Mahomed Haji Alimahomed Sumar and others) and pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 24th June, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Old Memonwada Road, admeasuring about 110 sq. yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 204, New No. 1609, New Survey No. part of 1313, Cadastral Survey No. 1188 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 614, Street Nos. 357-359 and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Old Memonwada Road, on the North formerly by the house of Mariambai and now by the house of Miya Ahmed Abdul Rahman and on the South formerly by the property of Ayub Jackeria and now by the property of Haji Joosab Cassum Ranavavwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE OUTSTANDINGS ABOUT RS. 37526-5-6 OF MESSRS. KARAMCHAND JUTHA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 198 of 1927 (Harishanker Gangaram vs. Mansukhlal Nihalchand) Messrs. Bennett & Co., will on Tuesday, the 17th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

The outstandings about Rs. 37526-5-6 of Messrs. Karamchand Jutha.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HISTORICAL, COMMERCIAL RELIGIOUS & LITERARY ENGLISH AND MARATHI BOOKS AND A LARGE LOT OF IMITATION STONES.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1310 of 1926 (Henabai vs. Abigayab), Messrs. Bennett & Co., will THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in separate lots at their Rooms:—

A large lot of valuable historical, commercial, religious and literary English and Marathi books such as Cambridge Bible, 19th Century Prophets, Religion and the Customs of the Persians and Iranians, Essays on Religion and Literature, Zarthost and His Age, Story of the Nations, Peninsular War, Plutarch's Lives, Exposition of Old and New Testament, The New American Encyclopaedia, Works of Schiller, Shelley, Keats, Coleridge, Emerson, Mrs. Brownings and Shakespeare and books on philosophy and religion, and Cotton Spinning and Weaving and a large lot of imitation stones such as topaz and amethysts etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE ETC.

Under instruction from the Official Liquidators of the Globe Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (in Liquidation) and in exercise of the powers granted to them by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, Messrs. Bennett and Co. will THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 14th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Household furniture such as dining table, chairs, side-board, dinner waggon, meat-safe, cupboards, tables, dressing chest of drawers, easy chair, teaboy, bedsteads, table fans refrigerator, glass and crockery-ware etc. etc.

The above is on view.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND SITUATED BEHIND THE PEARL MILLS, OFF FERGUSSON ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4331 of 1924 (Ebrahim Sulleman vs. Hajrabai, widow and another), and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 24th August, 1927, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY, the 19th instant at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

All that piece of Foras vacant land situate behind the Pearl Mills, off Fergusson Road, admeasuring about 1,329 square yards, Street No. 1298.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI AND CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT NAGDEVI STREET.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys, for Sha Chelaji Gomaji & Co, the Mortgages and on account and at the risk of Bai Aishabai daughter of Suleman Yusuf Patel and others the Mortgagors in pursuance of the power of sale reserved o the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st September 1929, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immovable Property on Saturday the 14th December 1929 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Perpetual Fazandari Land with dwelling house situate at Nagdevi Street (formerly called Goolam Mohidin Dawji Street) Containing by admeasurement 88 square yards registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2079 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B. Ward No. 230 Street Nos. 120 & 122 and bounded on the East by the Nagdevi Street, on the West by a Halalkhors passage, on the North by the property of Sakur Ismail and on the South by the property of Hassam Makko and which premises are now in the Occupation of the Mortgagors and their tenant.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Amin & Desai, Attorneys for the Mortagees or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVETABLE PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY ROAD OTHERWISE CALLED NOWROJI SETH STREEET.

Messrs. Gandhi and Co. Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee Mr. Hariram Ratansey and on account and at the risk of Goswami Ghanshyamlalji Maharaj under and by virtue of the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 21st November 1928 sell by public auction the undermentioned Immovable property on Sunday the 15th December 1929 at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece of Government land with dwelling house situate at Breach Candy Road otherwise called Nowroji Sheth Street containing admeasurement 257 1/2 square yards Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 45, 45 New Nos. 2 A/308, 309 Old Survey No. 111, 111, 345, 346 and 347 and New Survey No. 6/8113 and Cadastral Survey No. 2120 (Girgaum Division) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 2215 and Street No. 4 and which hereditaments and premises are bounded on East by the property of Eduljl Nusserwanji Sethna on the West by the property of Eduljl Nusserwanji Sethna on the North by a boundary wall and beyond that by the Oart of Bhai Jiwanji and on the South by a Roadway.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, please apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

WELLINGTON CINEMA

DHOBI TALAO

A Tremendous Comedy Farce Drama of Great Appeal!

TO-NIGHT

"CHICAGO"

THIS WEEK

The Dramatic Story of a Jazz-crazed wife, who in a fit of rage slays her lover and then laughs at law! Featuring the lovely bewitching PHYLISS HAVER WITH VICTOR VARCONI The Greatest Film hit of the Season.

Lively incidents in a Court trial most humorously portrayed. As the Film is a lengthy one; there are no side pictures with the drama. You are therefore requested to be in time.

TO-NIGHT: 3-25; 5-10; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

AGE OF CHIVALRY IS NOT YET GONE.

RUNNING 2ND WEEK.

The Spirit of Sacrifice, Sentiments of Nobility and Chastity of Romance still lurk in social order of the day.

Ranjit Film Co.'s

SUPERB PRODUCTION RUNS SECOND WEEK

MISS GOHAR
Supported by
Mr. D. BILLIMORIA.
IN

RAJPUTANI

Story and Direction
CHANDULAL SHAH.
Cameramen:—
PANDURANG NAYAK.

TIME: 5, 7, 9, and 11 p. m.
Sat. and Sun. at 3 P. M. Extra Show.

AT

WEST-END CINEMA LAMINGTON ROAD

WHITE CITY

BAZARGATE STREET, OPPOSITE MINT, FORT.

THE POPULAR RENDEZVOUS FOR A NIGHT'S FUN.

Great Boxing Tournament

Friday, 20th December 1929.

VINCENT PERARA (Tiger Vino)
Light weight champion of the Federated Malay States and Ceylon.
v/s.
JACK DE SOUZA, Champion of
B. B. and C. I. Railway and Western India, and five other Star Bouts.

Admission Rs. 5 (Reserved) Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Rs. 1, plus tax.
Booking at Messrs S. ROSE & CO.

The next Christmas and New Year Gift of Rs. 250 is now on view in the Window of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Hornby Road, and will be presented at the "White City" on Monday Night, the 16th December, 1929.

DAILY AT 6 P. M.

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2

Don't miss the opportunity to hear the songs of well-known Singer Mrs. Hirabai who plays the part as Saubhadra in the Drama of Saubhadra.

Our New Drama "SADHAVI-MIRABAI" will be staged shortly

NOOTAN SANGIT VIDYALAYA
Grant Road BOMBAY THEATRE.
Saturday, 14-12-29 at 8-30 P.M,
New Drama New Drama

"MANAPAMAN"

Dhairyadhar:—SAWAI GANDHARVA. Bhamini: Mrs. KAMALA BAI,
Laxmidhar: Mr. SOHANI.

SUNDAY 15-12-29 at 3 P. M.

SAUBHADRA

Arjun— SURESH BABOO. Saubhadra,—Mrs, HIRABAI
Krishna—SAWAI GANDHARWA. Rukamini—Mrs. KAMALABAI

Tickets can be had from the Theatre, from 8 to 11 A.M. and 4 to 8 P.M

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-day and To-morrow 3, 6 and 9-45 P. M.
Universal's Talking and Singing Picture.

Embellished with Music, Ornamented with Song, its tempo in rhythm with the heart beats of the world!

THE RIALTO TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW At 4, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

THE CAPITOL TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW. At 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

Continues for one week more
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS
Super production

"The Lovers"

Featuring
Miss SHANTA KUMARI and KHALIL AHMED
DON'T MISS
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS at 3 p.m. on Saturday and Sunday
COMING NEXT SATURDAY
United Pictures Syndicate's Historical Picture
"JULIA DALIA"
And then Imperial Film Co.'s Super Picture
"WEDDING NIGHT."

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. Daily
Saturday, Sunday and Friday Matinee at 3-30 P.M.

LAST INSTALMENT
FINAL 6 REELS
"THE
CHINATOWN MYSTERY"
WITH
FRANCIS FORD
JOE BONOMO
GRACE CUNARD
SHELDON LEWIS
Also 4 reels Comedies
NEXT SATURDAY
Special X'mas Week
BEBE DANIELS
IN
"SENORITA"

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

PAID TO LOVE
FEATURING
VIRGINIA VALLI
GEORGE O'BRIEN
The Romance of a Paris girl whose beauty rocked a Kingdom, and swayed the sceptre of a King.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TWICE NIGHTLY 6 AND 9-30 P.M.

FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
TO-MORROW at 6 p.m.

CHEFALO
Supported by The
MAGDA PALERMO MIDGETS
Including ALEX The Smallest Man in the World
and BOY GIANT
The Tallest man on earth
In a pot-pourri of Magic Balles and Bewilderment
Popular Prices.

EMPRESS THEATRE
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
THE IRON MASK
The Brilliant Sequel to The Three Musketeers

Announcement Extraordinary

Grand opening of
Special Christmas Season
at
VICTORIA CARNIVAL
Gowalia Tank
from Saturday 14th December 1929.

Tremendous Triple Attraction

A S Tony
The Viennese trick and fancy Roller Skater and Specialty Dancer in an Exhibition of Audacious and Unrivalled Roller Skating, Comedy and Acrobatic Turns, Called "Wizard on Wheels".

Merle Carr
World's Champion Lady Rifle Shot; Shooting at Human Target; Hitting objects from off the head and out of the Mouth with deadly accuracy, and

Capt. G Edwards
The man who has doubled for nearly every movie Star's Fancy Shooting, will show you how they shoot in pictures.

The Versatile Wild West Dare Devil
And The Graceful
Lucy Lyra
Presenting a series of most up-to-date Classical Russian and Character Dancing.

ATTRACTION DE-LUXE
ALSO
RUPEES 2000
RUPEES
Rupees 100 every night from Saturday, 14th December in the form of a Portable Gramophone or Rs. 100 cash will be given away to the purchaser of the Lucky Entrance Ticket throughout the
CHRISTMAS SEASON.

PICTURES HAVE COME and GONE
BUT THERE IS ONE THAT WILL
LIVE IN YOUR MEMORY FOR EVER!
And you will want to see it over and over again. It is
PRABHAT FILM CO., (Kolhapur.)

A Gigantic Spectacular Emotional Never—to be forgotten picture that will not fail to appeal to you.

A theme dear to every Hindu heart—showing the adventures and pranks of Shree Krishna in his childhood Bring your Kiddes too!

PREMIER PRODUCTION

Gopal Krishna

IT COMMENCES TO-DAY
and will run during the week at
Cinema Majestic Girgaum

NWODERFUL PREDICTION! EFFECTUAL KAVACHAS!

AMAZING EXHIBITION IN ASTROLOGY

BY

GANDHI ASTROLOGER

1. YOUR FUTURITY.

All that desire to know the future events, please write the questions concerning futurity and we despatch the same immediately by solving all your problems concerning futurity explicitly and definitely. Send your Horoscope or the time of writing the letter along with your order. Charges for 5 questions Re. 1, every additional question As. 4. Illegal and test questions will not be answered.

2. YOUR HOROSCOPE.

Write the date and time of birth or your Horoscope or the time of writing the letter.

The future for 1 year will be intimated giving monthly details, for Rs. 2; for 5 years monthly details Rs. 7-8; for 1 year weekly details Rs. 10.

3. JAYAVASIKARANI.

This is a Talisman prepared with a rare herb. To wear this is to achieve every object, the achievement of the desired end, the confidence and favour of superiors, profit in trade, securing of employment, success in examinations, in short success in every endeavour besides, securing God's favour, it will rid the wearer of ghosts and free him from the trouble of sorcery. It will rid the children of all troubles arising from evil supernatural forces. Special Talismans will be supplied for the achievement of all fair and just ends by overcoming the adverse planetary influences.

Cost of 1 Talisman Rs. 2
„ 10 Talismans „ 15

Special Talismans for Specific purposes will be supplied at the Cost of Rs. 50.

4. LAKSHMI KAVACHA.

If this is worn profits in trade, benefaction and progress in occupation or appointment, obtaining control over all, success in desired objects, beginning of the favour of Goddess Lakshmi, relief from pressings of creditors, unanimity and cooperation in family, compromise with the enemies, desired help for your attempted objects and various kinds of benefits are derived. It will save one from series of hardships and severe embarrassments. This can be worn by those above 16 years. Benefits that can be derived by this are indescribable. We prepare this as per Sastraic formula. Instructions will be sent along with the parcel. Write your star if available. Give your full address with approximate age. The Kavacha will be sent on 10th day from the date of order.

Cost of 1 Talisman Rs. 5.

5. HANUMAN KAVACHA.

This Hanuman Kavacha is prepared as per sastraic principles with due performance of Japa and Homa. Everybody may wear this Kavacha. Success in attempted projects, winning the favour of superiors, enormous improvements and prospects in occupation, benefits on all directions, good health, unanimity and cooperation in family, and power of attraction will be the experience of any one who wears this Kavacha. As a result of wearing this Kavacha numerous sources of benefits which we are unable to describe here are achieved. A test will convince its truth genuineness. If children are made to wear this, it will nip down all sorts of Graha Dhoshas. Full name with approximate age and sex should be intimated.

Cost of 1 Kavacha Rs. 10

6. LAKSHMI GANESA KAVACHA.

Upasana of Lakshmi Ganesa blesses one with Ashtaisvarya i.e., with prosperity of eight kinds. One can achieve the greatest benefits in connection with his occupation, and family affairs. This is the secrecy of the Sastra. At the special request of some friends we prepared this as per sastraic principles. We fully hope that every body will wear this Kavacha and attain the favour and blessings of Goddess Lakshmi. Only those above 18 years should wear this. Both males and females may use it. To describe its mysterious effects here would only mean ennumerating the hidden blessings of the Goddess—a feat impossible for human hand. The Kavacha will be sent on the 9th day from the date of your order. Approximate age of the person who intends wearing the Kavacha and full name to be sent. Lakshmi Ganesa Kavacha 1 costs Rs. 12-8.

WORLD'S OPINION OF GANDHI JOTHIDA NILAYAM.

The "ANDHRA PATRIKA" (Telugu Leading Daily) Madras, writes on 8th February, 1924:—

We received on 7th November, 1923 from Hanumadupasi, V. K. Satagopachariar, Tiruttani, a letter (published in our issue of 12th November, 1923) predicting that Mahatmaji will be released on 5th February, 1924 at 7 a.m. It so happened. We heartily commend the marvellous capabilities of this Astrologer to the public.

"SWADESAMITRAN" (A leading Tamil Daily) Madras:—

Modern civilization condemns our Sastrams such as Astrology and others to be false. The innumerable present-day advertisements about Astrology are nothing except for earning and amassing wealth. But I was thunderstruck and amazed to look at the publication about the exact predictions of M. R. Ry. V. K. SATAGOPACHARIAR about the release of Mahatma Gandhi. Besides we must really congratulate him for his marvellous experience in Astrology and thank him for ever.

Arni,
13th August, 25.

Sir,

I am a sceptic not in religion or politics but in Astrology. There is absolutely no death of Astrologers in our Country, but there is certainly a great demand for good and true Astrologers. Mr. Satagopachariar is an Astrologer of great repute and is on all hands acknowledged to be not only as a reliable and efficient exponent of Indian Astrology, but also as an accurate foreteller of events. He has to a great extent dispelled my sceptism and has given me good proof to revive my faith in Astrology. I can very confidently and exclusively recommend him to friends and foes alike.

(Sd) RANGASWAMI IYENGAR,
Editor, "Sukodayam" (Weekly paper) Arni, (N. Arcot Dt.)

C/O George Steuart & Co.,
Colombo, 22-11-1929.

Dear Sir,

I thank you infinitely for the reading with which I am highly satisfied. I really wonder at the remarkable divine influence: for I find my life is read perfectly and in order with my Horoscope. There is mystery. I congratulate you sincerely on your good and useful work. The picture you have made of my present situation is exact as I see that what all you have said for the period that is (6th June to 6th December) are now happening. from this I infer that the events mentioned for the other periods also must certainly come to pass. Further I very well appreciate your method to forewarn people to avoid impending dangers and calamities. To fore know is to be formed has been rightly said by a great man. I am sure that those who have the happy idea of consulting you may, with the help of your practical advice, easily avoid good many dangers, difficulties, and calamities that may happen in their lives. I will do my very best to recommend you to my friends. I call it is very commendable and I cagerly pray that your service in this line is very laudable and further wish the Almighty powerful would keep you more and more accurate in the statements both in answer and respective effect on the man. I pray that longlife may be conferred on you. Trusting that you will pardon me for inflicting this letter upon your precious time.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) E. M. SWAMINATHAN.

Colaba,
25-8-1928.

Dear Sir,

The annual Life Reading you sent me is almost coming to a close and I am glad to state that it has turned out to be very good indeed. Will you please send me for one more year?

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) P. W. LESLIE,
Elec. Work Shop,
B. B. & C. I. Rly
Colaba, Bombay.

Post Box No. 1451, Durban,
Natal, S. Africa, 8-9-1928

Sir,

Last time I had a Jayavasikarani Talisman from you. Wonderful were its results. Unfortunately a woman in the course of her monthly flow carried my child and so I think the charm is gone. Please send another one at an early date.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) NUNOO J. MADAREE.

Bikaner,
13th January, 1926.

Dear Sir,

I have received your letter No. 74408 dated 11-12-27 and the answers for the questions put to you are quite alright.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) SHAMALDAS C. VORA,
Asst. Electrical & Mechanical Engineer, C/O Power House Bangalow, BIKANER.

Baroda,
7th January, 1928.

Dear Sir,

Received your correct answers for which I am thankful to you. Kindly send the answers of the following questions and oblige.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) PRABHASHANKER HARJIVAN
Travadi, BARODA.

Saharanpur,
5th January, 1928.

Dear Prof. Satagopachariar,

I write to thank you very much for the correct answers you so kindly gave that is I did fairly well as you predicted. Again I wish you to answer my five questions

Yours truly,
(Sd.) R. E. GOMEZ,
"Ivy Villa", SAHARANPUR.

Sholapur,
2nd January, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I must thank you for all your last years' predictions which came true and I am glad to say I was atlast transferred here.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) C. WHEELER,
Camp Road, SHOLAPUR.

Khar, (Bombay.)
13th January, 1928.

Dear Sir,

I am always satisfied with your predictions and find your directions of genuine help in trying circumstances. I am enclosing five more questions for your valuable answers.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) S. S. RAO,
"Vidhya Vilas"
Khar, (Bombay.)

Rangoon,
9th January, 1928.

Dear Sir,

Reference No. 3016 dated 10-7-1926.

Your last reading for one year forwarded a guide to me and was reasonably accurate. Will you kindly send per V.P.P. one year's Reading in detail.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) N. B. AARON,
Asst. P.W.D.,
Secretariat, RANGOON.

Namtu, N.S.S.,
10th Aug., 1928.

Dear Sir,

The answers you sent to me under your letter No. 28452, dated 6th March, 1926, were correct and I thank you very much. Please answer the following five questions.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) P. M. PADMANABHA NAIDU,
Stores Acct. Office,
NAMTU, N. S. S., Burma.

Chandragiri,
18-8-1928.

Dear Sir,

I really admire at your capacity of giving out correct solutions. I have tried you before. In short you are an "Avtar" and let my humble respect be with you. Please send the answers per V. P. P. for the following five questions.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) K. VASUDEVA RAO,
Medical Officer,
L. F. Dispensary, CHANDRAGIRI.

Musiri,
9-9-1928.

Dear Sir,

Your last reading for one year future for me has come out correct. May I request you to give me another year's Readings and one Jayavasikarani Talisman for my prosperity.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) N. RAJAGOPAL,
Excise Inspector,
MUSIRI (P.O.) Trichy Dt.

Room No. 78, G. S. Medical College,
Parel, Bombay, 2nd Oct., 1927.

Dear Sir,

I am very glad to tell you that I have found all your predictions coming out correct up to this time and hence I have great faith in you. It is needless to add that you are gaining great reputation amongst my friends some of whom will write to you shortly.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) M. C. MUKHERJI.

Khair, Aligarh Dt.
17-6-1929

Dear Sir,

I am glad to inform you that my son who wore and is still wearing your Talisman "Jayavasikarani" has passed his H. S. Examination of Allahabad Board this year. Now I am of opinion that your Talisman is a good surety for one's goodness.

Yours Truly,
(Sd.) P. BADRI PRASAD DEOSHARMAN,
Mukhtar.

Latehar, Palamau Dt.
13-6-1929

Dear Sir,

Twice have I approached you with various sorts of questions and I have the pleasure to inform you that so far the results are strikingly true to your foresaying. Kindly accept my hearty congratulations for your mastery in this science.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) MANOHARLAL SARMA,
Vaidya Bhushan.

Manglore,
5th July 1929

Dear Sir,

I am glad to tell you that one of the predictions made by you in your letter No. 82610, to me dated 1-11-1928, has come quite true. In foretelling the date of my marriage you said that it would take place in June 1929, and unexpectedly enough my marriage was celebrated on 2nd June 1929 at Tirupati. I am indeed surprised that you should have been able to predict this event so correctly seven months ago, and I must congratulate you on the great ability you have shown. I believe many more people will take advantage of your wonderful knowledge by consulting you on matters in which they would like to have guidance.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) P. L. PUNINCHATTAYA,
Mangalore.

"Labugama", Waga,
13th June, 1929.

Dear Astrologer,

First of all I begin to thank you very much for having cleverly predicted that I will have a female child this time. A baby (female) born for me on 1st instant.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) W. M. RAJAH.

Registrar's Office, Cuddapah,
30th. Aug. 1929.

I am glad to inform the suffering humanity the spiritual powers and abilities of Sreeman Satagopachariar, Astrologer of Tiruttani, regarding his annual life reading etc. I have experience since two years. May Dattatraya bless his with all the powers to help mankind.

I am ever remembering.
(Sd.) SWAMI PREMADASS,
Nandyal.

Kuching, Sarawak.
7th Aug. 1929

Dear Sir,

I am one of your old clients and the answers you gave me for 1928 and for this month, August, 1929, have come out remarkably true. I congratulate you on your wonderful predictions and wish you every success.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. V. GOONETILLEKE,
Corporate Accountant,
Incorporated Secretary.

Kasaba Peth, 424, Poona City.
28-8-1929.

Sir,

I am writing this letter to you again because some of the answers which you sent to me under your letter No. 84908, dated 26-1-1929 proved to be true.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) I. S. PARDESHI.

Clerk, Taluk Board Office,
Gooty, 7th Aug. 1929.

Respected Sir,

I wore the two Kavachas, Hanuman and Lakshmi Ganesa Kavacham and I am very glad to tell you that I was completely cured of my neuralogic complaints and shooting pain in the eye. This instantaneous effect was enough a standing clear proof and guarantee of the efficacy of your Kavachas and hope to see soon better and brighter days

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) N. RAJAGOPALA IYER,
B. A.,

Accountant General's Office,
Rangoon, 12th Sept. 1929.

Sir,

I have realised from the Life Reading you have sent to a friend of mine, that your experience in predicting the future is really marvellous and highly appreciable. Kindly send me by V.P.P. a detailed statement of one year's life reading from to-date.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) P. KARUPPIAH NAIDU,
Typist.

No. 75, Godwin Road.
Rangoon, 2nd Sept. 1929

Sir,

Having heard from my friend Mr. Lim Ba of Rangoon, that you have very accurately predicted his future fortunes, I beg to send you, below my horoscope for your reading of my life for one year with monthly details.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) G. HTAN SWAN.

Colombo
16th Sept. 1929

Dear Sir,

Mr. Satagopachariar, the Gandhi Astrologer of Tiruttani furnished me with a reading of my future some time back in reply to my five questions or so, and one of his predictions i.e., the one in respect to my marriage, has proved quite true, and I am astonished at the accuracy of his Life Reading. This happy result has inspired in me fresh confidence in your professional services, and I have pleasure in requesting you to give me a reading of my life for the next one year with full monthly details.

Yours Respectfully,
(Sd.) G. CHIDAMBARA IYER,
16, Front Street, Colombo.

Dear Sir,

Your predictions have come to be the same that occurred. I really amaze and wonder for your marvellous experience in Astrology. Let God bless you with prosperity and success in life.

(Sd.) M. G. RAJU,
L.M.E.A.M. (Ind) M.R.A.S.F.R.S.A. London.
A.M.A.M.S.O.C.M.E.

N. B.—Your address may be communicated clearly. Please also note as to how to despatch your requirements—either by V. P. P. or costs are remitted by M. O. No. V. P. P system is available for foreign countries. Foreigners are requested to advance money. All correspondances should be in the English Language.

Address.
Tel.: "HANUMAN."

GANDHI JOTHISHA NILAYAM,

Tiruttani, Chittoor Dt.
(Madras Presy.)

Budding Indian Mariners.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR DISTRIBUTES PRIZES TO CADETS.

GOOD ANGURY FOR FUTURE.

A pleasant function took place on Friday evening on Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "Dufferin" when H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, distributed prizes to the successful cadets before a large and representative gathering. An interesting programme of Boxing Contests in which young cadets took part enlivened the proceedings. Captain H. A. B. Digby-Beste, Captain Superintendent, in reviewing the work of the second year said:—

"At the present time there are 63 Cadets in training. Thirty-five have just completed their first year whilst 28 will finish their training be ready to go to sea on 15th June this coming year On December 2nd and 3rd, 147 candidates sat for their Qualifying Examination at nine different centres in India and from this number 33 will join this ship in January 1930 thus bringing the total number to 96.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR APPRENTICESHIPS.

With a view to assisting the Cadets in securing apprenticeships, I am now in communication with Shipping Companies on this subject and the replies I have received to date enable me to state with confidence that opportuninies for apprenticeships at sea will be available for most if not all the Cadets in training. The Governing Body have also communicated with the Government of India regarding the question of altering the conditions of entry into the Commissioned Ranks of the R.I.M., in such a way as to give a better chance to Cadets from the Dufferin than exist at present. The Government of India have these proposals in consideration.

THE CADETS AT SEA.

During the latter part of the year the new curriculum for the professional examinations, which our Cadets must eventually pass after completing their apprenticeship, has been published. These new regulations come into force in 1931 and therefore will apply to all now in training. The studies and training on the "Dufferin" have been accordingly remoelled, and I am confident that, provided the boys keep themselves up to the mark when they go to sea they will be able to pass the future examination and become good officers.

In the monsoon during the long vacation some eight Cadets on their own initiative through courtesy and help of certain Shipping Companies went to sea for periods varying from two weeks to two months. The unofficial reports which I received showed that the boys did well.

TURNING BOYS INTO MEN.

The profession of an officer in the Merchant Services calls for no mean attainments. The professional examinations are thorough and searching; they require sound knowledge and good education, whilst the conditions of life at sea and the tradtion of the sea call for men in highest sense of word. For this reason special attention is devoted to the training of character and everything is sacrificed to the task of turning the boys into men. The task is not easy but the response on the part of the Cadets has been good. Next year a still higher standard of efficiency and discipline will be expected and, I hope, attainded. The discipline and much of the work of the ship has been carried out under supervision by the Cadet Captains themselves. These six boys with six leading Cadets to assist them have had a trying time, in being the first to have to shoulder responsibilities which are rather greater than those placed on shoulders of the Monitors at Public Schools in England. The way they have done their work is a good augury for the future and has been of the greatest assistance to my staff and myself in the establishment of "tradition" and true discipline.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor then said:

You boys know that the aims and objects of the "Dufferin" are to at you for service n the Mercantile Marine, and also to prepare you to enter other professions should you not eventually decide to embark on a seafaring life. It is scarcely necessary for me to repeat what you may have heard on several occasions already, and that is, the great traditions of your ship, though I am sure you appreciate fully all the opportunities which are being given you to start your career. I can assure you that it is a career which will be very full of responsibility and interest. Wehn you go to sea as officers in the Mercantile Marine you will be responsible for life and property, and it is with the object of developing this quality that a great part of your training on this ship is intended.

LIFE OF ADVENTURE.

I doubt if any boy could choose a life which could be more full of adventure than that of a sailor's It takes you to all corners of the world and gives you great opportunities and there will be many occasions when you will have the satisfaction of upholding the great name which the Mercantile Marine has so long held.

Your Captain Superintendent's report is enough evidence of your keenness, and I am sure you are the right type of boys for the life I was particularly interested to hear of the book-work side of your training and to know that you have been successful in obtaining recognition of your final examinations by the University of Bombay. You have been very fortunate in being granted so many scholarships, which will give you added opportunities of extra training which ordinarily would not have been possible.

As I have so often said before, I attach particular attention to the sporting side of training, and I am particularly glad to hear that such good provision is made for games. The acquisition of a launch must have been a source of great assistance, especially from the point of view of practical training on shore, and I hope by means of it that you will be able to enjoy more time for games on your excellent sports ground.

The Governor then distributed the prizes, cups and shields to the successful candidates and Rear Admiral Walwyn thanked H. E. the Governor for gracing the occasion with his presence and also for the keen interest he took in the progress of the cadets.

After light refreshment the guests returned to the Mole at about 7-30 p. m.

"UNIVERSITY ADMINISTRATION."

—:o:—

To The Editor of "-The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Munshi's reply to the allegations against him consists of a number of innuendoes which need to be exposed. But before taking his special pleaders *seriatim*, let me mention just one or two things of a somewhat personal nature. Mr. Munshi says he knows "the source of inspiration" of some of the letters that have appeared on the above and allied subjects in your columns recently. If so, why is he so sneering about "anonymous" writers? Is it in Murray's Dictionary that he has learnt the English meaning of "anonymous" to be the same as of a *nom de plume*? Mr. Munshi must surely know that no respectable journal would admit a really "anonymous signature". And he himself asserts that he knows "the source of inspiration", if not the actual authorship, of some of the charges levelled against him. Why then this sneer? Anonymity of the type Mr. Munshi derides has an advantage, not for the person writing under that transparent veil, but for the person charged; since there is much that a *nom de plume* will not be permitted, in sheer decency, to say, that a fully signed communication would have no difficulty in getting published. Mr. Munshi may be a stranger to such delicate rules of the newspaper code of honour: but he must not, therefore, assume that the code does not exist.

Mr. Munshi is likewise bitterly sarcastic on self-constituted "patriots". The distinction of the inverted commas, conferred by Mr. Munshi, is the only distinction those he calls "patriots" can have from outsiders like him. Every patriot has to be, from the nature of things, *self-constituted;* and even when Mr. Munshi himself masqueraded in that role at Bardoli there was no disgrace in being self-constituted "patriots". Kings can make knights and noblemen; only one's self can make one a "patriot" or a traitor. There is, therefore, here also no occasion for Mr. Munshi to sneer and scoff, merely because the patriot's role is for the moment not to his taste.

As for his plea about parties, I quite agree with Mr. Munshi that there were not, and ought not to be, parties in University Administration. It is, however, entirely of his own creation; and he of all persons is the least entitled to preach that point to-day. For the introducton of the principle of Proportional Representation is nothing if not a clear invitation to form patries; and Mr. Munshi cannot avoid responsibility for this most undesirable innovation in University administration. A fruit of his peculiary shallow temperament, Mr. Munshi may himself be now sorry for this Frankenstein he has given birth to; but that does not justify him in sneering at those who have simply taken him at this his published word and act.

Even in the formation of the actual parties, Mr. Munshi had more than a lion's share, though it may suit him now to forget it. For when, as he alleges, "some self-constituted monopolist of public spirit tried to make a combination", Mr. Munshi declared himself to be a self-constituted patron (far more self-constituted than the former) of an official principal; and threatened those assembled with the dire consequences of his sovereign displeasure. The offenders are even now suffering from those consequences; for their "combination" was broken as Mr. Munshi had threatened; and he knows best the nature and character, agents and instruments, of the ways and means adopted to bring about that exploit. In fairness, it must be added that Mr. Munshi would have had no objection to that "combination" if his protege had been adopted as a candidate for the group then forming. In equal fairness, Mr. Munshi must admit that the "purpose" for which the combination was first thought of, was not, as he is pleased to aver now, "for the purpose of capturing all authorities and important offices", but to see that those smaller colleges which could not, under the arrangements devised by Mr. Munshi's University Act, secure anything like a fair representation in the Senate, should get a due share. In the incident alluded to by Mr. Munshi there were at least ten people concerned, some of them are even to-day Mr. Munshi's fast friends and proteges; and I challenge him and them to say if the purpose of that meeting is correctly stated, or even, honestly described, in Mr. Munshi's words above quoted. I cannot, however, emulate Mr. Munshi in the use of choice expressions like "bare-faced lies".

Mr. Munshi, finally, is perfectly welcome to give a certificate of admiration for his official colleagues and supporters. It is but in the fitness of things in this Society for Mutual Admiration. Mr. Hamill having already recorded his testimonial to Mr. Munshi, Mr. Munshi must now record another for Mr. Hamill's superior officer, the D. P. I. But all that does not gainsay the fact that Mr. Munshi's name was put on the official ticket for purposes of election. Those orders were sent, not to all the members of the Senate as Mr. Munshi seems to imply—officials, non-officials and patriots—but to a select circle. For the undersigned, and at least three others to his knowledge, never got any such orders. That is hard to explain even for Mr. Munshi's forensic pyrotechnics. Nor will it be easy to explain, why, on the assumption that every senator has a right to commend members for election to a University authority, just that particular Holy Trinity of signatories should select, out of thirteen names for the Academic Council only two or three, instead of the full number of five to be elected; and out of eighteen candidates for the Syndicate only five including Mr. Munshi, when there were in all nine seats to be filled. If they really meant to serve the best interests of the University, its "dignity, efficiency and growth", they ought to have recommended the full complement of seats, and not a smaller figure with a varying personnel in each case. There is more here than meets the eye, even he must admit. And while such phenomena take place; while the Proportional Representation remains as an integral part of the scheme of University elections; while Mr. Munshi forms such a brilliant ornament of the official galaxy, and exchanges such cordial testimonials, how on earth can he expect people to believe that there are now no parties, or that he is innocent of their operations?

Regarding the point of order, Mr. Munshi must know that now nothing more can be said about it, though in my humble opinion the way the whole affair was managed on Saturday was, to say the least, unbecoming.

SENATOR.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I wish to offer a few remarks with reference to a letter which appeared over the signature of "Senator" in your issue of 11th instant, in so far as it concerns me. I admire "Senator's" zeal, style and vigour in supporting me and at the same time not hesitating in telling me that my warning was much too mild. I frankly admit that my criticism and warning were both intended to be mild and the tone and method of expression were the result of a deliberate choice on my part, inasmuch as the Vice-Chancellor and the New Senate and the New University Act were all put into office and operation for the first time and were, therefore, entitled to courtesy and consideration. If, in future, it becomes clear that it is a deliberate policy on the part of either an individual or a group of men, 'Senator' may rest assured, I for one, would not hesitate to put up a fight against them in the interests of the dignity of the University. I appreciate very much the strength of feeling shown by "Senator" for the privileges of the University and any day he chooses to give a fight to anti-national elements, he will find me standing shoulder to shdoulder with him to the bitter end, but I do wish pointedly to say that had he made those comments over his own signature, I would have still more highly appreciated them. I realise the difficulties of people and I am prepared to admit that everyone may not like nor can sometimes afford to come out openly in the press over his own name and still he may be anxious and keen to serve I accept 'Senator" as one of those friends. May I tell him clearly that I have decided once for all for myself that whenever I may write to the Press, I shall openly do so over my own signature, with the fullest sense of responsibility that I owe to myself and now to my position in the University, and no amount of irritation nor any amount of goading will make me do a thing about the justice and propriety of which I am not convinced.

The question of protest against "a particular method of election" adopted for the election of Syndics by the Academic Council, is quite in a different footing. Those Senate members, who signed and sent that protest to the Chancellor, are watching the progress of the election very carefully and let me assure "Senator," that they are wide awake. They have appealed to the Chancellor constitutionally under Section 47 of the Act and they must give time to the Chancellor for giving a considered decision which under that Act is to be final. What particular method of approach is to be adopted later on will rest entirely on developments and those who have taken the responsibility of making the protest will not shirk their duties and obligations to their constituencies. May I invite "Senator," if he has not already joined these 'protestants', to keep in mind to join them when the time comes and stiffen the fight openly? In the meantime S. K. Vaidya is not afraid "to whistle even for the moon" if it is necessary to do so in the interests of the public.—Yours, etc.,

S. K. VAIDYA.

Bombay, Dec, 11.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

S. S. "Viceroy of India" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races, Winter meeting, 4th day.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails from Australia Via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Sunday the 15th inst.

—:o:—

LECTURE ON QURAN.—Moulvi Mohammad Ali will deliver a public lecture on Quran in Hindustani at Al-Ikhwan Hall, 168-171 Bellasis Road next to the Imperial Bank of India, Byculla Branch (Memni Building) to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.)

—:o:—

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.—To inculcate the modern spirit underlying in Upanishads a regular study class will be arranged by the Fort Arya Samaj commencing from to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. (S. T.) at 93, Fort Street, (3rd Floor) Opp. G. P. O. Bombay. The Classes will be held weekly in English and will be free for public to attend.

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL GIRL GUIDES RALLY.—The function of the Rally of the Municipal Girl Guides will be held to-day (Saturday) at 3 p.m. (B.T.) at the Municipal Gilder Tank School Compound, Lamington Road. Mr. Jehangir B. Boman-Behram, B.A., LL.B., J.P., Chairman of the School Committee, will preside on the occasion.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Clan Line steamer "Clan Chaucer" arrived in London on Thursday.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.—The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay fo 30th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 13th instant. Passengers travelling by the P. and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

—:o:—

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the following programme of Music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. Grand March from Ballet Russe Luigini 2 Concert Overture Sunlight and Shade Parker 3 Ballet Egyptien Luigini 4 Music Comedy five o'clock Girl Potter 5 Three Dances from Tom Jones German 6 Operatic Selection Raingi Wagner 7 Songs of Sanderson.

—:o:—

S.N.D.T. KANYA SHALA, BOMBAY.—The Fifth Anniversary of the S. N. D. T. Kanyashala, Bombay will be celebrated to-day (Saturday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the People's Jinnah Hall, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay, when Justice S. S. Patkar will preside.

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BOMBAY LEGAL AID SOCIETY.—A meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Legal Aid Society will be held at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday) in the Court of His Honour the Chief Judge, Presidency Small Causes Court, to explain the objects of and the work which is being done by the Society and to invite the co-operation of the profession. His Honour, the Chief Judge, Mr. A. A. Chitre, will preside.

—:o:—

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.—The annual general meeting of the Namdeo Samajik Saunstha will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Saturday) at the Vithal Temple, Khetwadi to adopt the audited balance sheet and the report of the last year and to elect a new auditor and Managing Committee for the current year when all the members are earnestly requested to attend.

—:o:—

YOGA DISCOURSES.—Swami Sambudhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class on Raja Yoga in English at Batliboy's Commercial Institute Hall, Yusuf Building, Churchgate Street, to-day, (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T).

—:o:—

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagwad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G.I.P.) to-day (Saurday) at 5-30 p.m. (S(T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar, to-morrow. (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

—:o:—

BUDDHA SOCIETY.—The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Shet Mavji Govindji to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S.T.) at Blavatsky Lodge, near French Bridge, The subject for the class will be Nirvana.

—:o:—

INDIAN STATES PEOPLE CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the representatives of different organizations of the people of the Indian States in Bombay will be held at the Servants' of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) when Mr P. L. Chudgar and other workers of The Indian States' People's Conference will discuss the situation created by the recent announcements by the Government regarding the exclusion of the representatives of the States' People from the proposed Round Table Conference. The office-bearers and other representatives of the local organisations of the People the Indian States are earnestly requested to attend the meeting.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.)

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Dec 13.

Previous closing rate	17.61
To-day's opening rate	17.60
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing rate	17.66
Difference	plus.05

EXPECTATIONS.

Broach Expectation Rs. 315-8-0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

Liverpool, Dec. 13.

Previous closing rate	9.39
To-day's opening rate	9.35
Difference	—.04
To-day's closing rate	9.37
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

	London, Dec. 13.
Silver ready	22 8 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver forward	22 9 0
	Unchaged

Tone of Market: Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

	Bombay, Dec. 13.
1st Settlement	51 4 0
2nd Settlement	51 6 0

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP.— The sixth annual retreat will be held at Borivli to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow (Sunday), the programme is as under: 7 a.m. Quiet Time. 7-30 am. Chota Hazri. 8-30 a.m. United Devotional Meeting. 9 a.m. General Meeting: Prof. P. A. Wadia, on "The Work before us" 11 a.m. Breakfast. 2-30 p.m. General meeting: Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor, Bombay Chronicle, will lead a discussion on "Communal Tensions." 4 p.m. Tea, 6-30 p.m. Devotional address by Father J. C. Winslow. 7-45 p.m. Dinner. 8-30 Singsong.

Sunday(15th inst.)

7 a.m. Quiet Time. 7-30 a. m. Chota Hazri. 8-30 a.m. United Devotional Meeting 9 a.m. General Meeting: Prof. R. M. Joshi on "The World Conference on Peace through Religion" 11 a.m. Breakfast. 2-30 p.m. Closing Meeting. 4 p.m. Tea. 6 pm. Dinner.

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1926	6,48,470	19,25,500
1927	7,18,354	38,01,500
1928	9,35,501	60,00,000

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51, Esplanade Road.

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5-30 p.m.
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Many ludicrous notions pass as Theosophy and discredit a great and ancient Philosophy. The genuine doctrines of true Theosophy will be explained.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY DECEMBER 14 1929.

ON THE RAMP.

—:o:—

"Are we", exclaimed a delegate at the recent annual conference of the Tory Party, "to listen to this piffle?" Was it due to similar apprehensions about being required to listen to "piffle" that kept away a large number of the Noble Lords from the debate on the MacDonald Government's Egyptian policy in the House of Lords on Wednesday initiated through the efforts of Lord Lloyd to secure an approbation of his policy in the land of the Nile, from his brother Peers? The voting on the resolution condemning the Labour Government is an ample indication of the fact that only a few of the Noble Lords were interested in Lord Lloyd's move. By 45 votes to 13 the MacDonald Cabinet's reorientation of British policy towards Egypt was condemned but although only a thin House listened to Lord Lloyd he and his partisans in the game of running down the Labour Govrenment have a splendid opportunity of making capital of the confirmation by the Lords of his criticism of the draft agreement with Egypt, because they have a powerful Press and a well-financed organisation for misrepresenting to the British public that the Empire will go to the dogs if a liberal policy were pursued by Britain, in Egypt Palestine, Iraq and India.

Many years ago Lord Hugh Cecil in a brochure he published on "Conservatism" maintained that the principal virtue of his party was that it safeguarded Britain from "taking leaps in the dark". Lord Lloyd, on the ramp since his return to England after being practically dismissed from his high post in Cairo, has been evidently agitating and organising in order to be able to secure a united front on the part of the various vested interests in Britain very much concerned in keeping the 'status quo' in Egypt. The slightest departure from it is, in his eyes, a leap in the dark. His difficulty is that amongst the Liberal Imperialists he does not find much support. After all Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues do not find it convenient to be in open alliance with the Tory die-hards who are bent upon seeing that the British declaration of 1922 regarding Egypt must continue to be interpreted as nothing more than virtual overlordship of Egypt by Britain. Lord Lloyd's other difficulty is that amongst the Tory Front Bench politicians there are men like Sir Austen Chamberlain who have realised that the Egyptian people can no longer be humbugged with repeated promises that Britain will allow them to manage their own affairs. Mr. Henderson disclosed in the Commons, when he gave a crushing reply to the Tory accusation that it was highly impolitic and disastrous to British prestige in the East for the MacDonald Government to ask Lord Lloyd to resign, that this super-bureaucrat was making efforts from Cairo to dictate to Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary in the Baldwin Government, the very Government with whose political policy Lord Lloyd, as a Tory, was expected to be in agreement.

While Lord Salisbury in his resolution in the House of Lords condemning the MacDonald Government's Egyptian policy only contented himself with declaring it "precipitate" and animadverted upon the "risk entailed for the security of Imperial communications" if that policy were approved by Parliament, Lord Lloyd took the cleverer line of complaining that the MacDonald Government "had not only abandoned the precautions and safeguards of the 1922 declaration and handed over British and cosmopolitan interests to an immature political system but had also abandoned everything, making for the welfare of Egypt." The accusation is preposterous but it will provide convenient solutions for the British Imperialist Press and the deft allusion to "cosmopolitan interests" will secure for it wide approval and advertisement in the Chauvinist Press of France, the country next to Britain that has the largest commercial interest in Egypt. But what the MacDonald Government have, after all, proposed is that the British garrison in Egypt should be moved from Cairo to a region beyond Longitude 2 East. They insist that British officers alone will have the monopoly of training the Egyptian army, they insist that British authority will supervise "Egyptian obligations towards foreigners." There is not much in this "reorientation" of policy for the Tories to cry out that it means the abandonment of British interests in Egypt. And the most interesting fact of the situation is that the Wafd Party in Egypt, that is the most popular party in the land, knows it also.

AU REVOIR.

—:o:—

Sirdar Shah Wali Khan, the Conqueror of Kabul, is leaving for England to-day to take charge of are responsible post of his country's ambassador in London. Bombay has risen to the occasion by honouring him in a fitting manner during his brief stay in our midst. The debt which Afghanistan owes to Nadir Khan and to his intrepid brothers for their success in extinguishing the fire which all but ruined their country is incalculable. But it is not merely Afghanistan which has reason to be grateful to them. The integrity, prosperity and progress of Afghanistan are essential to the peace and well-being of Asia and the people of India in honouring Sirdar Shah Wali Khan honour one who has rendered invaluable service to the cause of all Asia. In his reply to the address of Bombay youths Sirdar Shah Wali Khan laid special emphasis on the need for Hindu-Muslim unity and, in doing so he effectively disposed of a suspicion which, as he said, lurks in the mind of a few Indians—the suspicion, namely, that the Afghans might have some sort of political design in asking for the friendship of this country. "Let Indians rest assured now and for ever," His Excellency said with emphasis, "that Afghans have no such design and they will never have it. I tell it on oath that Afghans do not want an inch of land outside its national boundaries. We want to be friendly with Indians in mutual interests. I, therefore, appeal to Indians not to harbour any suspicion about the intentions of Afghanistan." This frank and emphatic declaration will, we trust, help to remove a suspicion which, unfortunately, in no small measure, accentuates the distrust and fear that mar the relations of Hindus and Muslims and which is wholly unworthy of any patriotic Indian either to entertain or to foster.

STIMULATING EXAMPLE.

—:o:—

The opening of the Jerbai Wadia Hospital for children on Thursday by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay adds a very welcome unit to the public institutions for medical relief in this city. The new hospital owes its foundation to the princely generosity of the Wadia brothers, Sir Ness Wadia and Mr. C. N. Wadia, who, as Sir Frederick Sykes aptly remarked, were public benefactors to this city in a remarkable manner. Their donation of 24 lakhs covers the cost of construction of the well-equipped hospital and also contributes to its upkeep. Their noble example should stimulate our other merchant princes to come forward with similar generous donations. Dr. Deshmukh pertinently pointed out in his speech at the opening ceremony of the hospital that the institution was a "public monument to the spirit of co-operation" that exists in this city between the Government, the merchants and the Municipal Corporation to promote "the sacred cause of medical relief." May this co-operation continue and extend itself to other parts of the Presidency.

THE CHALLENGE.

—:o:—

At the Seventh Annual Conference of the Council and Branches of the European Association Mr. W. L. Travers made the following high-falutin declaration. He remarked: "We shall defend our rights in this country should they be attacked, we shall defend our legitimate livelihood, our trade and commerce and we shall defend them, with all the vigour, energy and resistance of which the British are capable but we hope and trust our rights will not be assailed." Indians, the children of the soil, will note this challenge which is a veiled threat to them. They too are determined with all the "vigour, energy and resistance" of which they are becoming increasingly capable to secure rights which they have lost. But is it not a piece of the most blatant political humbug on the part of Mr. Travers to let it be believed that Europeans in India will have to fight for even their "legitimate livelihood"?

PUSHING THEIR TRADE.

—:o:—

British businessmen are indefatigable in their efforts to push their trade in India and Mr. Ainscough, India's Trade Commissioner, that is, the official whose duty the Government of India hold to be to help to promote the greater infiltration of British goods in this country, is ever ready to enable them to do so. Mr. Ainscough has been busy visiting British manufacturing centres and he has brought comfort and assurance to anxious inquirers who had "misgivings regarding the reactions of political agitation in India on British trade". He assured them that no such political sentiment was shown by Indian commercial men in transacting business. "The price was the controlling factor." So all is well—according to British lights. But to Indians who desire to secure the rapid development of their own industries through protective tariffs even against British goods, the lack of a feeling for Swadeshi on the part of their own businessmen is a matter of concern.

THE INDIAN STATES.

A THOUGHT ABOUT THEIR FUTURE.

(BY P. L. CHUDGAR.)

(By the courtesy of Messrs. Williams and Norgate, Ltd., we reproduce below a chapter from Mr. P. L. Chudgar's book entitled "Indian Princes under British Protection" —Ed.)

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in his famous Cochin Address on "The Future of Indian States" has expressed views so clear and complete as to be a perfect guide in this matter and it is impossible to improve upon or differ from them. We shall therefore quote the portions from that Address directly relevant to this question.

TWO EXTREMES.

Mr. Sastri first states the different views expressed by different classes of persons from different angles of vision. He says:—

"What has been the contribution of thoughtful people to the solution of this problem? Most of it, one regrets to say, consists of loose thinking, dangerous ideas and profitless speculation. On the British side, we have retired Anglo-Indians airing the views of the ancient day, when 'strength' was the supreme merit of an administrator and his one unpardonable weakness was a desire to consult the wishes of the governed. These oracles, who acquire sudden importance in times of trouble, seriously propose that the political map of India should be entirely recast, that the direct rule of the Crown must be abandoned and that British India must be parcelled out amongst the Rajahs and Maharajahs, already in existence or to be brought into existence, by reason of their loyalty and extreme pliability. The question whether we should like it in India would appear to them to be irrelevant. What should it matter how they ruled us, provided they took the trouble of keeping the peace and allowed British exploitation to go on unnterrupted. I suppose men can be found from decadent royal houses, willing to be of such ignoble use, to a foreign power. I see from the way you receive the proposal, that you are inclined to dismiss it as foolish and impracticable. So it is; but while we need not consider the proposal itself seriously, we cannot afford to ignore the mentality behind it. You never wholly root out an error; some venom remains behind. In this case, the venom is the idea that the further progress of India towards democracy must be effectively barred and that as a means thereto the Indian States must be preserved intact with autocratic and irresponsible sway over their subjects. We must resist this idea to the uttermost. At the other hand certain Indian politicians, having no hope of mending the States, can only think of ending them all. On this view, the Dominionhood of British India is possible only, if Indian States be abolished and all their territory pass under direct British administration. I wonder sometimes whether the authors of this proposal realise its enormity. It strikes me as hardly less chimerical than the proposals we have just dismissed. So we shall do well to strike a middle path. Not only because a middle path is safe, but because in emerging from an old system, we must keep what is best in it and embody it in the new system. Certain of these States have done well and served some purposes of value, and it is only fair, if they have the elements of adaptability, to give them a chance of continued usefulness in the future."

WANTED A FEDERATION.

His Highness the Aga Khan in his book "India in Transition" says:—

"By what other system can be Native States be brought into active union with the rest of India? No scheme of reconstruction can be complete without taking into consideration the 10,000,000 people and the 710,000 square miles comprised within these areas scattered all over India. Can these lands remain permanently out of touch with the great reconstructed India of the future? Or, as an alternative, are we tear up treaties that assured their Princes full autonomy within their respective spheres? Or is it seriously maintained that the Central Government, while scrupulously avoiding interference in any question relating to a tiny principality or its court should at the same time control the great province-states from Simla or Delhi, as if they were nothing but so many territories occupied by superior forces? The history of the past, no less than the justice and symmetry to be sought to-day, leads to the conclusion that we need a federation which can be entered into by the greatest provinces and the smallest Native Raj alike without loss of internal freedom, and yet with the assurance that, in all federal matters they will pull together for a united empire."

MR. MACDONALD'S SUGGESTION.

The Right Hon. Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald in his book "The Government of India" says:—

"Obviously there must be a classification and grading of States. This, indeed, ought to be made in any event, and should be done by a Committee upon which the States are themselves represented—by a Committee which will be directed to pursue the federal idea and to improve the status of States, wherever that is possible. When this is done—and not until this is done—many of the fears which disturb the minds of the ruling chiefs that they are to lose their authority, that the strained interpretations put upon treaties by the Indian Government when dealing with weak rulers may be extended to all, and similar suspicions which are now perfectly justified, will be removed for good. The continued liberty of the Native State and of its ruler does not depend upon loose connection, but upon a constitutionally defined relationship within a federate India."

THE PROBLEM.

Thus while all are agreed that there must be a federation of the Indian States with the rest of India, no one has yet clearly stated what is the form which that federation is to take, how are so many as 562 States with sizes and population varying from Hyderabad (Nizam) with its population of 12 million souls and area of 82,000 square miles to estates in Kathiawar with a few acres of land and a population of 50 or 100 souls to be fitted, what are to be their powers rights, and obligations, what is to be the exact position of ruling Princes and their dynasties and so on.

All authorities whose opinions must command universal respect are agreed that the States cannot and need not to be wiped out and a suitable place must be found for and assigned to them in the future policy of India.

That this must be on a federal basis and that the preliminary conditions for a federation do exist is shown by writers of unquestionable authority.

THE SOLUTION.

Sir Frederick Whyte in his monograph "India, a Federation?" prepared at the request of the Government of India, says:—

"A different aspect of the relations between Central and Local Governments appears when we turn to the Indian States. Section 33 of the Act vests 'the superintendence, direction and control of the civil and military Government of India in the Governor-General-in-Council.....' India hear means not only British India, but the whole territory of the Indian States as well. Now, looking at the relations of the Government of India and the Indian States in the light of federal principle, we observe that—

(a) The Indian States enjoy a large measure of autonomy in domestic affairs both legislative and administrative, subject to the right of the Government of India to intervene to correct actual misGovernment;

(b) The Indian States are preserved in their treaty rights by Section 132;

(c) The Government of India possess Paramount Power comparable to those of a federal Government, over the foreign relations of the Indian States, over the succession to the State, over its armament, over the ultimate security of each State from attack and finally, over the behaviour of any State, which transgresses the bounds of humanity and good Government within or without its own borders.

Now it will not escape notice that, though the Indian States hardly appear from Preamble to Schedule in the Government of India Act, the political changes of which the Act is a part have affected their interests, and will affect them still more as time goes on.

Still more evident does the connection become when the Legislature passes an Act to raise customs duties, e.g., the Steel Protection Act. Moreover, the action of an Indian State may seriously affect the excise policy, to take but one notable instance among many, of its neighbours, whether they be British Provinces or other Indian States. Here again the political advance of India has placed in the incubator another problem which cannot be shirked at the next examination of the Constitution.

If India is about to move towards the goal of federalism, the Indian States may well claim a

(Continued on page 14.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Bellicose M. Tardieu.

M. Tardieu, the French Premier, has always been known to be a hard hitter, but his ebullient temperament must be a considerable embarrassment to the astute M. Briand, France's Foreign Minister, whichever combination of political groups is in power in that country. A good deal of M. Briand's energy is at present utilised in keeping the new Ministry safe in the saddle and M. Tardieu's outburst when the French War Office estimates were subjected to pointed and disconcerting criticism in the Chamber on Wednesday very nearly cost the Government a defeat. "You want battle; we accept it", declared M. Tardieu, and the Left, along with a good many members of the Centre, succeeded in bringing down the Government majority to the very narrow margin of 32. A snatch defeat at this stage will drive the Tardieu Cabinet out of office, a calamity which M. Briand wishes to avoid.

Welcome Sign.

It is a welcome sign of the times that in Benares, the home of Hindu orthodoxy, Indian women have awakened to a sense of their rights and are anxious to promote efforts for securing them early. At a meeting of the Benares Branch of the All-India Women's Conference on Wednesday resolutions were passed welcoming the Sarda Act and condemning all agitation against it. This opportune protest against Sanatanist efforts to make the Sarda Act nugatory should open the eyes of our Maulanas and Mahamanopadhyayas who are fulminating against the measure. It is encouraging to notice that the meeting also urged upon members of the Central Legislature to introduce a Bill providing an equitable share to Hindu women of the property of their husbands and fathers. Nothing will give Hindu women a better economic status than this reform in the Hindu legal code.

Just Rebuke.

It was a just rebuke which Justices Ghose and Pearson of the Calcutta High Court administered to the Chief Presidency Magistrate of that city when they commented severely on the manner in which he had submitted an explanation demanded of him by the High Court in regard to his trial of a certain criminal case. They remarked that Mr. Roxburgh, the Magistrate in question, "had no right to express himself in the language of annoyance at what might have been decided by this Court on a previous occasion". The administration of justice will be seriously handicapped if magistrates were permitted to use "sneering language" and express themselves in a manner "wanting in decorum and politeness" when higher authorities call for explanations from them. We hope Mr. Roxburgh will take the hint. It is a pity that he forgot the responsibilities of his position so far as to compel the Calcutta High Court to administer him a public rebuke.

A Thought For The Day.

"The Indian Government is no longer that of a Government of Civil servants, but of statesmen; its problems are no longer office and administrative problems but political and legislative ones, it can no longer be a Committee of Civil Service heads of departments, it must be a Cabinet. And the change has come from without owing to the growth in Indian merit and self-confidence. While we sat in our chairs of office, the halls and courtyards became full of people animated by a new will ..... Our power now knows its weakness, their will its strength."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald—"The Government of Inda."

Same Case.

"Do you know—never once during our whole married life have my wife and I quarrelled?"

"Well, well. That's funny. I daren't contradict mine, either."

RANADIVE SEDITION CASE.

"The Article Is Directed Against Imperialism And Not Against Govt."

ACCUSED PLEADS "NOT GUILTY."

"The article is directed against the present policy of Imperialism and capitalism and not against the Government established by law in British India". This was the plea put forward by Mr. B. T. Ranadive, Editor of the "Railwayman", a weekly organ of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, in pleading "not guilty" to a charge of sedition in respect of an article entitled "Kamkaranchya Chalvalivar Gada" ("Attack on the workers' movement"), published in the issue of the paper of 10th July, when the case was called up for further hearing by the Chief Presidency Magistate on Friday.

In his written statement the accused said that he was a Master of Arts of the Bombay University and stood first class in that examination in 1927. He was a research scholar in Economics in the School of Sociology and Economy conducted by the Bombay University. He began to take an active part in the labour movement in this city towards the end of March 1929 and was elected the Secretary of he G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union and was also appointed Editor of the "Railwayman" which paper had a circulation of about 2,000 copies per week.

"NO OFFENCE UNDER SECTION 124A"

With regard to the publication of the article which was the subject matter of the charge, he submitted that the said article did not amount to the commission of an offence under Section 124 A. By the publication of the article he had not brought or attempted to bring into hatred or contempt, or excited or attempted to excite disaffection towards His Majesty or the Government established by law in British India. It was not his intention to produce such an effect by the publication. The article was directed against the present policy of Imperialism and Captalism and not against the Government established by law in British India. It invited the attention of the reader to the action adopted by the authorities in various places in dealing with labour troubles, and expressed disapprobation of the measures viz., the Trades Dispute Bill and the Public Safety Bill.

TACTICS OF CAPITALISTS.

The reference to the action of the authorities was based on published reports including Government reports of the occurances. The criticism was directed against the repressive policy and measures adopted in connection with the labour movement during the last two years. It brought to the notice of the reader the attempt of capitalism in trying to alienate the sympathies of the middle class towards the working classes by the allegations made by witnesses belonging to the capitalist class before the Riots Enquiry Committee that riots were "made" by workers. The article also criticised the attitude of some of the prominent members of the Legislative Assembly as regards the proposed legislative measures.

"INACCURATE TRANSLATION."

The accused maintained that the translation of the Marathi words "Samrajyashahi" into Imperial Government, was incorrect and misleading. "Samrajyashhi" meant imperialism and the word was issued for the purpose of critising the Imperialistic policy. He further stated that the translation of the sentence "Samrajya Shahichya va Bhandwal Shahichya Chowkati etc" was incorrect and misleading. "Chowkati only meant frame or frame work of imperialism and capitalism. He therefore pleaded "not guilty" to the charge.

"REVISING COMMUNIST MOVEMENT"

Mr. Kirke-Smith then argued the case on behalf of the prosecution and he declared that Section 124 A. under which the accused was charged, composed of two parts and the article in question was an offence against both of them. He then read passage from article, and stated that it was an attempt to revive the working class movement or the Communist movement. It was clear that the intention of the accused in writing the article was to create disloyalty towards the Government and bring it into ridicule. The accused had stated that nowhere in the article had he referred to the imperial Government but to Imperialism. Mr. Kirke-Smith submitted it was clear from the translation that the accused had meant the Imperial Government. In a particular place the article suggested that the recent communal riots were organised by Government and all the evidence given by the good people of Bombay was evidence got up by Government.

INDIAN GOVT. "AGENTS OF BRITISH CAPITALISM."

The article showed contempt of the legislatures, and said that the Government of India were agents of British Capitalism.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan arguing case for the defence said that the case was of very great importance to the accused, to the public and to the journalists as well. It was lamentable and deplorable that the Government should have launched a prosecution of the kind relying on the translation of a man who did not understand the difference between imperialism and capitalism and the Government established by law in India. There was not a semblance of relation of the one with the other and yet the prosecution was launched as if the article in question was an attack on the Government established by law in British India. He invited the attention of the court to definition of the word "sedition" as given in Section 124 A I.P.C. The definition clearly showed that the writing must be such as would bring or attempt to bring into contempt or excite feelings against the King or the Government established by law in British India. Any attack, even of the most violent nature, against any other person or institution could not come under the perview of that section. The only question, therefore, was wheher it was an attack against His Majesty the King or against the Government established by law. If not the court had nothing to do with the case.

NO ATTACK ON INDIAN GOVT.

Counsel submitted that the article in question could not be by any stretch of imagination be construed as an attack against His Majesty the King or the Government of India. Even if an article was a severe condemnation of any of the Government measures or acts, so long as it did not create dissatisfaction against the authorities concerned, it could not be seditious.

Speaking about the alleged incriminating article, Mr. Talyarkhan said that Mr. Kirke-Smith interpretted the article in his own way and when he came across strong adjectives and repeated the same three times as if to impress the court "what a wicked thing"! The Public Prosecutor had throughout forgotten that the reference was to somebody else and not the Government of India. The article according to the Defence Counsel was nothing but a complaint made by a paper devoted to labour against certain phases of capitalism and imperialism. Every journalist and publicist was entitled to criticise without running the risk of being charged with sedition. The title of the article was "Attack on Workers' Movement" which showed the subject that the writer was going to deal. He asked the court to take a judicial notice of the whole case.

NO SIMILER MEANING TO WORD "MILITANT".

For several years there was stupendous struggle between capital and labour all over the world and India had taken its due share in it. Labour had awakened in India and had become conscious that they were not being treated in the manner they ought to be treated by capitalists, resulting sometimes in strikes and even in riots and the Government had to step in to preserve law and order. The public Prosecutor, he said, had emphasised the word "the militant policy" as given in the article Militant, he observed meant not military but a more aggressive policy towards capitalists. There was no sinister meaning attached to the word.

"A CORRECT DESCRIPTION."

In the article the Government of India was described as the agent of British capitalism. No vile or villanous sense was attached to it. The expression was not defamatory of Government and it was perfectly correct in a sense, as every Foreign Government had behind it the interest of capitalism to look after. Otherwise there would be no foreign government. It was a fact that before the British rule, British capital came to India first and the expression was rightly described.

Mr. Talyarkhan pointed out that there was no coma in the translation in a certain passage and said amidst laughter that it was just like the Marathi Oriental Translator! The whole article, he emphasised, was levelled against capitalism. He asked the court not to pick out a sentence here and a phrase there in the article and string them together but read it as a whole.

"DENSE IGNORANCE" OF TRANSLATOR.

Mr. Solomon Ezikiel, the Marathi translator, he opined had always used the word "capitalist" for capitalism which was absolutely wrong. He would ask the court to score out the word capitalists in the translation with a heavy pencil. He would enter into a strong protest against the translation. To describe Imperial Government for Imperialism and capitalists for capitalism showed the dense ignorance of the translator. It was not fair he asserted in a criminal case of this nature that such a translation should have been given. If it had been looked by other authorities the translation would not have been allowed to go in. It was not the translator's business to twist the language according to his wants and requested the court not to be misled by the translation.

Inauguration Of Sea and Air-Mail Service In Australia.

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LONDON, Dec. 12.

Melbourne.—The Orient liner "Oronsay" sails to Freemantle on 16th instant to inaugurate the sea and air mail service to Britain handing over mails "en route" for aerial transmission from Karachi thus saving a week.—Reuter.

COAL MINES BILL.

—:o:—

Liberal Amendment To Be Moved On Tuesday.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

It is officially stated that the Liberal amendment will be moved for the rejection of the Coal Mines Bill, when it comes up for the second reading on 17th instant.—Reuter.

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7 Ringleaders Blown Up With Machine-Guns.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Auburn.—The grim battle between troops in full war equipment and the convicts ended in the troops blowing up with machine-guns seven ringleaders in the south block before the remainder of the mutineers, four of whom had been shot early in the fight, were rounded up and returned to cells and the fight quelled.—Reuter.

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(Continued from column 7.)

a tremendous rush and at least a week before seats have to be reserved. All classes of persons, particularly students and women, are attracted to the performances. The music of Bal Gandharva as he is widely known in Maharashtra, and the rest of India and his gesticulations are charming and some times he has to sing the same favourite song half a dozen times, not minding the play. But, any how Poona likes Bal Gandharva and Bal Gandharva regards Poona as his inexhaustible benefactor.

NEWS

Mr. V. T. Kulkarni of the Peoples' International Travel and Commerce Company has been sentenced to 9 months' rigorous imprisonment to a fine of Rs. 250 for defalcation of the Company's money.

Three young boys of about 13 or 14 years of age have been sent to the Yerada Reformatory for small thefts.

A daring dacoity was committed near Mundhwa, Poona Cantonment, in the house of a resident by some 8 or 9 persons who struck the owner of the house and his son with sticks and stones. One of the gang is reported to have been caught up.

To-day is the ninth day of the Municipal president case. The examination of witneses will be over to-morrow and then the argument will begin. The present president Mr. Tulpule was examined yesterday.

The Deccan Gymkhana is going to hold Tennis and Ping-Pong competitions from the 26th onwards. The P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana is at present holding competitions in the native games.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 12.

Outburst of hatred against some community or another is unfortunately the rule of all communal gatherings in India. But the Swakul Sali Conference held recently at Alanchi, near Poona, appears to have been an exception. Mr. Dhage was the president of the Conference. Neither in the welcome speech nor in the presidential address was there any breath of communal hatred! Both the speeches dealt with the questions of the vital interests of the community and its development. The president said as the Vaishyas, their community was of the greatest benefit to the society as a whole. Arts and crafts abounded in that community, but under the English rule, the community had deteriorated considerably. He urged his community to make use of all the modern improvements in the industry. Several resolutions were passed. Support to Nehru Report, Swadeshi Movement, establishment of weaving schools by the Industries Department, Prohibition, support to the Sarda Act were some of the subjects of the resolutions In these days such communal gatherings, free from hatred of the Brahmans or of the Hindus are, few and far between. This community has certainly kept its head above the bitter waters that surge all round.

INDEPENDENCE SCHOOL

The school of independence for India is going strong. Its members addressed another meeting in the Budhwar Baug under the presidentship of Mr. Deo. He has also given notice of a resolution to be moved in the Subjects Committee at Lahore calling upon the Congress to declare its goal to be Independence, and to adopt the policy of non-violent non-cooperation. He has suggested 1 Land League and Unions of Workers, 2. Stopping of exploitation of the masses. 3. Propaganda of the idea of equality of all men. 4. And capture of all local self-government institutions for accomplishing the above purposes, as the methods to achieve the goal of Independence.

MAHARASHTRA WOMEN.

The Maharashtra Mahila Parishad has adopted some resolutions after the speech of the president Mrs. Khadye. The resolutions suggest (1) the starting of advisory councils to explain the Sarda Act, (2) the appointment of a committee to examine Hindu law from the women's point of view, (3) compulsory primary education to boys and girls and raising the standard of education, (4) introduction of the mother tongue in the College F. Y. and Intermediate Class courses, (5) teaching of hygiene, first aid and home-nursing as compulsory subjects to girls and (6) Provision of education to adult women. Ten delegates viz Mrs. Khadye, Miss Gordon, Miss Sorabji, Miss Khare and others were elected to the All-India Women's Conference to be held in Bombay.

POONA AMUSEMENTS.

The Aryan Cinema is exhibiting "Prithwiraj-Samyogita" and it is rousing some interest in the glorious history of north India. The Manohar Stree Sangit Mandali has been drawing fairly well audience to its plays, especially those of Gadakari, the beloved of Maharashtra both as a poet and playwright. But since the home-coming, as it were, of the Gandharva Natak Mandali every other sort of amusement gets a back-seat. On all plays of the Company there is

(Continued in column 5).

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(a) Death or disablement shall result within ninety days after the accident.

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(e) This assurance shall neither extend to nor cover death, injury, or disablement (1) from intentional self-injury, suicide or attempted suicide, (2) whilst under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs, (3) whilst engaging in aviation or ballooning, (4) directly or indirectly caused by invasion, the act of foreign enemy, hostilities, warlike operations (whether before or after the declaration of war), riot, civil commotion, rebellion, the exercise of military or usurped power or insanity, (5) arising or resulting from the Registered Subscriber committing any breach of the law.

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Subscribers only to the Sunday Edition of *The Bombay Chronicle* will be entitled to all the Benefits of the Scheme of Railway and General Accidents Insurance only during the period of 24 hours from 6 a. m. every Sunday to 6 a. m. every Monday.

THE WORLD OF SPORT.

FRENCH TENNIS VISIT ENDS.

Brilliant Exhibitions By Burgnon And Cochet.

LYCETT DISPLAYS HIS OLD TIME BRILLIANCE.

The final day's play of the French Tennis stars drew a huge throng to the Queen's Road Courts. Long before the appointed time large queues of people waited to gain admission to the ground. It was therefore very sporting on the part of the Bombay Gymkhana Committee to allow the overflow of tennis enthusiasts to find accommodation in the limited space around the courts.

An attractive programme was staged and had there been room a few more thousands would have passed through to see the play. Attacking at a fast speed Hadi won his first service game against Cochet. It was early evident that the Cambridge Blue's game involved greater physical strain, and this proved ultimately fatal against a brilliant base liner like the Wimbledon champion. Cochet concentrated on the backhand and came into volley returns of reduced speed, winning the second game after it had gone to three deuces with a splendid smash. Hadi won two more games by clever placing, but Cochet outclassed him to win the set when the score stood at 6-4.

Hadi played as well as he was allowed to, for he was faced by an opponent, who was not only quicker on his feet, but much quicker in selecting a perfect answer to the most difficult shot.

KEEN PLAY IN THE DOUBLES.

The doubles match between Landry and Rodel and Pitt and Lycett provided a most interesting bout. The French combination were none too comfortable at the start, and with Lycett in form lost the first set at 6—4. The latter's driving was punishing, and he gave a display of his old Wimbledon form when he won the doubles title in 1922 when partnered by Anderson. In the second set the Frenchmen developed more speed and with Pitt driving erratically ran out winners at 6—2. Landry played clever tennis and exploited fast cross court returns in masterly fashion.

In the final doubles match there was never any doubt that Brugnon and Cochet would defeat Hadi and Tomanaga. They had a start test in the first set when the local pair were playing very doggedly and led for a time. Brugnon was playing with great speed and his forehand driving proved devastating to the oriental combination. Cochet volleyed with good judgment, and there were several interesting rallies. Hadi and Tomanaga often beat the Frenchmen with good drives and several oblique returns. They however lost the first set after fourteen games had ben played. The score showed 8—6 when they decided to play a second set in fading light. Brugnon exploited the drop volley and met a consistent attack with unerring judgment, and backed up Cochet, who was giving him every assistance in overhead work, ran out winners when the score stood at 6—4.

The exuberance of the crowd appeared to disturb the temperamental Brugnon who requested the Umpire to appeal to the spectators to reserve their applause until the end of a rally. The French Captain is considered to be the best stylist in the game, and has strokes which delight onlookers. Bombay has never witnessed such phenomenal forehand driving as came from the racket of this doubles player.

It is a pity that the visit was so short, as it is certain that thousands would be anxious to see the Frenchmen, had their stay been prolonged.

BOMBAY RACES.

—:o:—

4th Winter Meeting.

SELECTIONS—BY "SENEX"

1-45 P. M.

THE BORIVLI PLATE DIV. I.

YAFAR	1
RAHAM	2
OCTOBER	3

2-15 P. M.

THE BORIVLI PLATE. DIV. II.

GREY MIDDLETON	1
ARCADIA	2
MUYASSAR	3

2-45 P. M.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. DIV. II. B.

FAKRI PASHA	1
AHNAF	2
SAIFULDOWLA	3

3-15 P. M.

THE LEWES PLATE.

BASATSKI	1
BRAY PRINCE	2
LOOSE MOMENTS	3

3-45 P. M.

THE ROUS HANDICAP.

FLOURISH	1
DESERT SUN	2
MODESTY	3

4-15 P. M.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE. DIV. II. A.

SARKA	1
MAY	2
BLACKBERRY	3

4-45 P. M.

THE VICTORY PLATE.

HIGHNESS	1
ARCH KNIGHT	2
DE BEERS II.	3

5-15 P. M.

THE HURSTWOOD PLATE.

ACUMEN	1
KISHORE	2
GAMORAS	3

5-45 P. M.

THE MARINE LINES PLATE DIV. I.

ANWAR	1
AVAR	2
JALMOOD	3

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B. C.

SPORTING NEWS.

—:o:—

Portuguese Heavy Weight Seeks Opponents.

There are several big men in the fighting game and another boxer who is anxious to make his bow before the English sporting public is Jose Santa. He hails from Portugal and is nearly as tall as Primo Carnera. Santa stands 6 ft. 3 1-2 ins in height and weighs 17st 4lbs He is most anxious to meet Carnera and will probably fight under the aegis of Jeff Dickson, the promoter.

—:o:—

MIDDLESEX CRICKETER FOR WEST INDIES.

Included among the visiting M. C. C. team to the West Indies is "Patsy" Hindren, the famous Middlesex cricketer. Hindren usually plays football during the winter but has this year kept fit by doing much indoor practice in the game by which he earns his living.

Andrew Sandham the Surrey crack is also making the tour to the West Indies and the English team is fully representative.

—:o:—

ENTRIES FOR KING EMPEROR'S CUP.

A KEEN STRUGGLE ANTICIPATED.

Mr. Eve's Star of Italy
Maharaja of Mysore's Rosanaree
Mr A E de Silva's Louvello
Mr Pannick's Silver Lark
Mr Kelso's Ventose
Mr R K Bowie's Nightjar
Mr J C Galstaun's Dark Orient
Maharaja of Rajpipla's Melesigenes
Mr A Lookmanji's Atreas
Mr Gordon Felloes' Willow Stream
Miss Prophit and Mr. Rose's Roman Emperor.
Maharaja of Kolhapur's Star of India, Precious, and Astre d'Or.
Mrs P D Bolton's The Sloat
Mr C N Wadia's Coq-a-L'ane.

The acceptances for the first of the Calcuta classics will be known to-morrow. The betting is bound to favour Mr. Eve's Star of Italy who won the Wellesley Plate last week. Whether Atreas repeats his last year's performance is problematical. He was not started for the ten furlongs spin last week. Roman Emperor, Melesigenes, and Silver Lark are the most likely challengers.

—:o:—

BURDWAN CUPS PROBABLES.

The probable runners for this well-known jump event are given below. Bombay is well represented by the Kolhapur grey Shivaniwas. A seasoned jumper Snowdrift will be about the best backed.

PALM LEAF (Jackson)
BATTLE LINE (Goswell)
DOMESTIC BOND (Capt. Leetham)
NEY (Parce)
SHIVANIWAS (Darcy)
LUGUS (Baker)
VIXEN'S HOLT (Brown)
SNOWDRIFT (probably Ringstead).

—:o:—

BOMBAY TEAM FOR CEYLON.

—:o:—

Several Quadrangular Players Included.

—:o:—

The following players will represent Mr. Jamshed D. Antia's cricket team against Ceylon in the three matches to be played at Colombo during Christmas week. The team will leave Bombay by the Madras Mail to-day and be back in Bombay on January 2 next:—

Jamshed D. Antia (Capt.), D. K. Kapadia, P. Vithal, B. E. Kapadia, T. T. Barodawalla, F. E. Kapadia, H. J. Vajifdar, S. Palsotia, Minu Patel, Jamshed F. Havewalla, K. K. Irani and B. J. Bhappu.

The London correspondent of a local contemporary sends the following cable:—

SOVIET AMBASSADOR REACHES LONDON.

—:o:—

To Issue Statement Shortly.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

M. Gregory Sokolnikoff, the Soviet ambassador to Britain, arrived to-day, and was met by a representative of the Foreign Office. He does not speak English. He declined to make a statement, but he will probably issue one shortly.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

—:o:—

London.—The House of Commons will adjourn on 24th December. It will reassemble on 21st January.—Reuter.

Constantinople.—Kara Khan arrived here on board the Soviet torpedo boat, and left for Angora as the guest of the Turkish Government.—Reuter.

Sydney.—The Conference of Lodge delegates held at Newcastle has decided to recommend to all sections of the mining industry to extend the coal dispute beyond the borders of New South Wales.—Reuter.

"SHOWBOAT" PREMIER AT EXCELSIOR.

—:o:—

Famous Novel Becomes Million Dollar "Talkie."

—:o:—

'The elite' of Bombay society were present to witness the opening of the Universal's million dollar super-talkie "Showboat" on Friday night at the Excelsior Theatre which was packed with an enthusiastic audience such as it had rarely known.

Ever since the "Showboat" was exhibited in Bombay as a private trade show about two months ago, it had become the talk of the town, at least among film circles and those who were invited to witness it

The film is a sweet and colourful romance of two young hearts adrift on a floating showboat. It is the story of a gay and adventurous gambler who takes to stage life to win the beautiful actress-daughter of the proprietor of a floating theatre. There are dramatic moments of real pathos when tragedy creeps into their life due to the gambler's irresistible impulse asserting itself,, and the story ends in a happy re-union of the lovers when Ravenal, the reckless husband, returns to his wife in a chastened and repentant mood. Throughout its run of about two hours and a half, the film grips the interest and attention of the eager audience as the story develops into dramatic situations, passing through all the main elements of human experience, passionate love, sparking humour, the deep despair of a broken heart, at the ecstasy of finding the long-lost-love.

The Showboat romance has passed through three forms of artistic expression. First as the famous novel by Edna Ferber, the most popular novelist of her time the book was the best seller in America. Then it was staged by Florenz Ziegfield the celebrated producer of musical comedies in New York, when it had a sensational run of two years, and the audience paid as much as 7 dollars for a seat. And now as a screen production by the well-known Universal Film Company, it is a most gorgeous and glamorous entertainment combining all the romance, colour, sweep and thrilling drama of Edna Ferber's novel, and the popular musical hits of the Ziegfield stage production sung by the original Ziegfield stars who contribute their best efforts towards the production of this great talking and singing triumph.

Another important element of the success of the film is the capable direction by Harry Pollard, the famous director of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

A SUPERB CAST.

One of the revelations of the production is the work of Laura La Plante as Magnolia, the heroine. This pretty Universal comedienne proves herself, a first rate emotional actress also. Another surprise that awaits the audience is that though this is her first appearance in a talkie, her voice, as revealed in some of the popular melodies she sings in "Showboat", has all the sweetness, and soulful appeal of a seasoned accomplished artist. She also plays the banjo with a masterful hand.

Another feature of the film is the superb acting of Joseph Schildkraut, a Viennese actor and one of the handsomest and romantic figures on the screen, who had played the role of Judas in Cecil de Milnes' immortal film "The King of Kings". Playing opposite Laura La Plante in "Showboat," as the gambler-lover of Magnolia, Schildkraut does full justice to a difficult role, and rises to the height of his powers. The cast has been further strengthened by the inclusion of such well-known screen favourites as Otis Harlan (as the gay and kindly "Captain Audy" of the Showboat), Emily Fitzroy and Alam Rubens, the beautiful and talented interpreter of the role of Julie.

The musical part of the film includes some famous song-hits by the stars of the Ziegfield stage production. The beautiful Helen Morgan sings her famous song "Bill" and "Can't help loving that man". Jules Blendsoe beautifully renders "Old man river"; while Aunt Jemima and the Ziegfield Plantation singers give a delightful chorus of "Hey Fellow" and "Come on Folks."

"Showboat" is rightly described as the greatest talking and singing picture. As a 'talkie" it is one of the most successful ones, the sound-effects and the voice of the various characters, in dialogue and songs, is wonderfully clear. It is certainly greater than "Broadway", which, while lacking any definite plot of interest, was badly at a disadvantage by reason of the indistinct and rapid nervous intonation of American speech, as also by the plethora of American slangs which are hardly understood outside America.

Another outstanding feature of "Showboat" is its synchronised music which is in keeping with the greatness of the theme.

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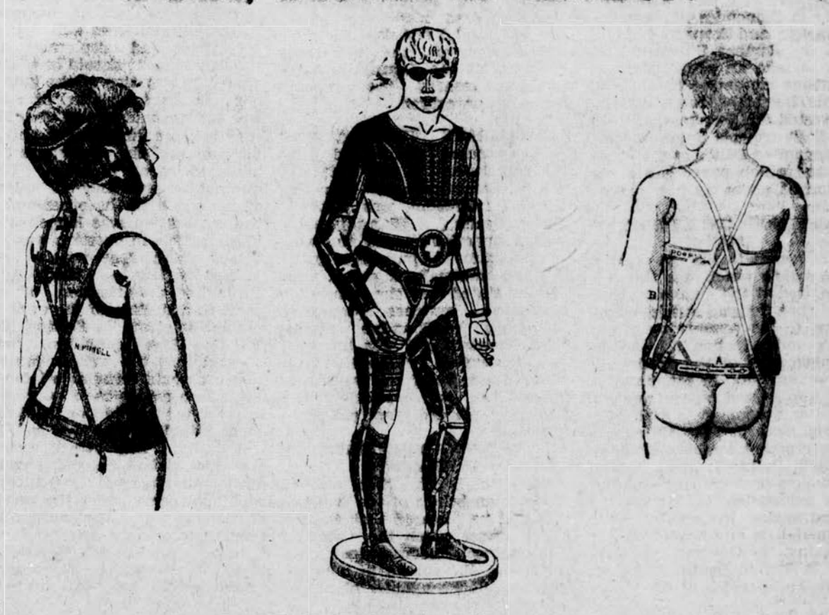

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GOVERNMENT'S CERTIFICATE TO T.U. MOVEMENT.

Condition Of Workers Has Undoubtedly Been Improved Owing To Their Organisation.

MINIMUM WAGES LEGISLATION.

The following is the continuation of the Government of Bombay's memorandum to Whitley Commission:—

WORKMEN'S WAGES.

The chapter of the general health conditions of workers says: In the absence of any statistical data regarding morbidity rates among the industrial workers of this Presidency it is difficult to generalise about their health conditions. Generally speaking, they are not very satisfactory in Bombay City. This is due to many causes such as bad housing, poor diet, want of open air exercise, etc. But the main cause of their ill-health appears to be the prevalence of malaria in localities in which they live.

Speaking generally there have been no important changes in rates of wages in any industry in any centre in the Bombay Presidency since the wage cut of 15.625 per cent., i.e., two and a half annas in the rupees, effected by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association in June 1923. A few cotton mills in the districts have reduced the percentages granted during the years 1919 to 1921 for dearness allowance but no detailed informaion with regard to these reductions or their effects is available.

In the cotton textile industry in Bombay City the Bombay Millowners' Association gave an increase of 15 per cent. in wages to all workers on the 1st January 1918. This was increased to 35 per cent. on the 1st January 1919. The next increase granted on the 1st February 1920 was 20 per cent. extra to male workers on time rates and to female workers both on time and piece rates, and 40 per cent. extra to male operatives on piece rates—the total percentages amounting to 55 and 75 respectively. On the 1st November 1920 the 55 per cent. was increased to 70 per cent. and the 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. There have been no changes in these percentages since the year 1921. The percentages dearness allowances have been maintained right through as a separate item on the muster. In the Seventeen Demands submitted by the Joint Strike Committee during the General Strike of the year 1928, Demand No. 12 required that the present high prices allowance should be consolidated with the original wages. The Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee held that this demand was fair and reasonable and recommended that in view of the advantage of simplifying wage-calculations so as to make them intelligible to the operatives, and, in particular, the desirability of facilitating the introduction of the Standardisation Scheme, it was advisable for the Association to do away with the present cumbrous system, founded as it was on the basic wages of 15 years ago, and to take advantage of the proposed standardisation of wages to embody in the scheme a consolidated wage-scale incorporating the existing high prices allowances with any slight modifications that might be desirable for rounding off figures, etc.

NOTHING LIKE STANDARDIZATION WAGES.

Prior to the proposal made by the Bombay Millowners' Association during the general strike of the year 1928 to standardise wages in all the cotton mills in Bombay City, there was, so far as the Government of Bombay are aware, nothing like standard rates of wages in any industry or centre in the Bombay Presidency except to a limited extent, in the case of basic time-rates for Process Operatives in the Spinning Sections in the Ahmedabad, cotton mills. Whilst dealing with the question of prevailing rates of wages and earnings in the first section in this chapter it was shown that there was a complete lack of uniformity in the methods adopted in calculating the different additions and deductions to "basic" rates of wages in the Ahmedabad mills.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Another important factor for consideration in dealing with this question is the fact that the Indian industrial worker is primarily an agriculturist. If he cannot get employment in industry he returns to his native village and either cultivates his own land or works for another cultivator. One of the reasons why the strikers were able to last on for over five and a half months in the big strike of 1928 was that thousands of workers who could not earn a living or raise funds by other means in Bombay migrated to their villages.

There are three main considerations which govern the adoption of legislation on minimum wages. These are (a) the living wage, (b) the fixing of minimum wages in any trade in relation to the wages paid to workers in the same trade in other districts and (c) the capacity of an individual industry to pay what is regarded as a minimum wage.

The government of Bombay have no information in their possession which suggests that conditions in the Presidency necessitate legislative action on this subject, although they agree that the principle is unobjectionable.

One of the chief objects of Minimum Wage Legislation of the English type is the prevention of "Sweating" particularly in what are known as the Home working trades. These in the sense in which the term is usually understood, do not exist to any large extent in this Presidency and if the object of the legislation is to prevent sweating in such trades, so far as this Presidency is concerned such legislation would appear to be quite unnecessary.

INFLICTION OF FINES.

Government came to certain conclusions with regard to the desirability of legislation to govern the infliction of fines and the form it should take, and these conclusions were submitted to the Government of India in 1927. The Government of Bombay see no reason to modify the opinion then formed.

CERTIFICATE TO T. U. MOVEMENT.

No systematic attempt has been made to study the question of industrial efficiency of workers scientifically either by Government, or, so far as is known by anyone else. The Government of Bombay has therefore no information on the subject, but the following note is of interest.

An Ahmedabad weaving shed adopted a fairly efficient gutter system of ventilation and humidification in 1926 in one of its sheds. The experiment showed an increased production of 4.6 per cent. which as far as could be judged was solely due to the improvement in working conditions. A second mill reported an increased production in the weaving shed of 9 per cent. after installing a ventilating, cooling, and humidifying plant. It appears from the figures given in the Annual Factory Report for 1928 that Ahmedabad is convinced that expenditure on such apparatus means increased production.

The position in connection with the Trade Union movement in the Bombay Presidency as at the 1st March 1929 was that there were six Federations of Trade Unions and ninety-five individual Unions with a total membership of a little over 200,000. Of these 95 Unions. 46 with a membership of 162,187 are in Bombay City, 10 with a membership of 24.152 in the City of Ahmedabad, and 39 with a membership of 13,986 in the rest of the Presidency.

The condition of workers in the Bombay Presidency has undoubtedly been improved during the last ten years as a result of their organisation into Trade Unions, although there has also been a considerable amount of distress, particularly during the last two years, among the workers in the Bombay cotton mills on account of prolonged strikes. The strike of 1928, however, enabled the millhands to secure many important concessions as a result of the appointment of the Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee, e.g., the recommendation that the Millowners should give up their proposal to reduce the wages of weavers by 7 1/2 per cent., the granting of most of the Seventeen Demands and the remodelling of the proposed Standard Rules in favour of Labour.

WORK IN AHMEDABAD.

The Ahmedabad Labour Union has done much to ameliorate conditions of work in the Ahmedabad cotton mills and has provided medical and educational facilities for its members. The creation of a Permanent Arbitration Board for the consideration of all disputes which cannot be settled between the workers and the mills concerned or between the Labour Union, and the Millowners' Association is, in itself, a great achievement.

There is still a vast amount of spade work to be done before Labour in the Bombay Presidency can expect to reap the full benefit of trade unionism. It is essential that the unions should build up an organisation, accumulate funds, start benefit schemes and in other ways impress on members that strikes are not the only method by which a trade union shows its utility. For example, the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation has commented on the fact that except in Ahmedabad no trade union systematically takes up the work of obtaining compensation for the workers who are mostly represented by Claims Agencies. Here is a simple way in which unions can be of assistance to its members and thereby help forward the movement as a whole. A spirit of aggression towards capital and the importation of political prejudice into the relationship between employers and employed will do no good to the trade union movement. On the contrary it will definitely retard its growth.

LABOUR UNIONS' ACTIVITIES.

The activities of Trade Unions in the Bombay Presidency have so far been confined to attempts to secure the redress of the grievances of their members by making representations to their employers. With the exception of the Ahmedabad Labour Union there are very few Unions in the Bombay Presidency which are financially strong enough to render any monetary help to their members during strikes or to undertake activities in the direction of paying any sickness, unemployment or superannuation benefits. There are some Unions which give Death Benefits, some meet the burial expenses on the death of a member and there are one or two others which have made special provision for legal defence, insurance and sickness benefit. The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, formerly known as the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, has separate funds for insurance, legal defence and sickness insurance, but in each case only those members who specifically subscribe to these funds are entitled to the privileges afforded by them. Most Unions in the Presidency include all kinds of Trade Union benefits for their members in their rules but very few have been able to carry out an effective work in connection with them. About twenty-five Unions, however, publish weekly, monthly or quarterly journals for the benefit of their members. These journals are more or less devoted to the ventilation of grievances.

It is inevitable, for many years to come, that the educated non-industrial worker shall play a large part in the guidance and control of trade unions, and that labour leaders will be drawn from the ranks of the intelligentsia rather than the workers. Where such leaders are imbued with sound trade union principles and have no other interest at heart but that of the workers the trade union movement stands to gain by their leadership. It is otherwise when the intelligentsia seek to exploit labour for political ends, or have no knowledge of trade unionism and its functions.

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—:o:—

Ex-Employee's Claim For Damages.

There was a heated discussion at the meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Board held on Thursday afternoon over a threatened law suit and a claim for damages to the extent of Rs. 1,15,000 on account of wrongful removal from the service of Mr. B. P. Wadke who was a Sub-Engineer in the employ of the Trust. The discussion arose out of a letter to President of the Board from Messrs. Divekar and Popatlal, Solicitors for Mr. B. P. Wadke, claiming damages for their client.

In their letter, the Solicitors say that Mr. Wadke was wrongfully removed from the service of the Board without sufficient cause and has thereby sustained damages to the extent of Rs. 1,15,000. Mr. Wadke was employed in the Trust Service in 1919 and was promoted to the post of a Sub-Engineer in 1921. His services were from the beginning very much appreciated by his superiors and in 1923 his monthly salary was raised to Rs. 400. He was retrenched in 1927, the post on which he was serving having been abolished.

Mr. Husseinally Rahimtoola, stating the facts of the case, pointed out that Mr. Wadke had been before the Board and the Improvements Committee for over two years. He was retrenched in 1927. The question was between the two employees, Mr. Wadke and Mr. Kanga. The one was a draftsman and the other was an engineer. There was not sufficient work for either of them and, therefore, the Improvements Committee came to the decision that there was no alternative but to retrench Mr. Wadke. The post which Mr. Wadke held was subsequently abolished. The Board without going into the merits of the question passed a resolution that Mr. Wadke should be reinstated. The question of powers of the Board and the Committee had been a matter that had given rise to considerable difference of opinion. It was decided to take opinion of the Advocate-General on the question.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OPINION

The Advocate-General had opined that the Board should not interfere with small matters of detail. They could only lay down general policy which the Committee had to follow. This opinion was fully endorsed by two other eminent counsels.

Mr. Hirji-behedin was of opinion that no useful purpose would be served by reopening the question. Mr V. N. Chandavarkar was also against reopening the question.

CITY'S INTERESTS ABOVE PERSONAL

The Commissioner said if Mr. Wadke found himself in an unfortunate position for the interests of the city there were many others who were placed in similar circumstances. The city's interests must be placed above personal ones.

Dr. M. C. Javle had moved that the Solicitors' letter be recorded.
Against this Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the letter be forwarded to the Improvements Committee for consideration and report.

The amendment was at last carried as a substantive proposition.
Dr. A. G. Viegas then moved the following proposition:

"That as the Corporation under the powers given to them by Section 83 of the Bombay Improvement Transfer Act 1925, resolved under their Resolutions No. 2772, dated the 27th June 1929 and No. 4924, dated the 30th August 1929, that the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Bombay should cease to exist the Chief Officer be requested to submit a sketch of the lines on which Legislation is necesary to effect the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation."

Dr. Viegas' contention was that the continuance of the Improvement Board establishment involved a futile duplication of work at a huge cost of nearly Rs. 8,00,000

Dr. V. N. Chandavarkar urged the mover to withdraw the proposition as it was a matter for the consideration of the Corporation which had acquired the Board.

The proposition was subsequently carried.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

—:o:—

Civil Appointments.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., on relinquishing charge of his appointment as Officiating Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to be Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind vice Mr. K. W. Barlee.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S. delivered over and Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., received charge of the office of the Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind on the 25th November 1929.

Mr. R. F. E. Cumming, City Deputy Collector, Karachi, to be Controller of Rents for the City of Karachi, vice Mr. Hotchand Chandumal transferred.

Mr. C. Davey, Manager of the Perim Coal Company, to be Assistant Resident, Perim, with effect from the 18th April 1920.

Mr. A. R. Dalal, I.C.S, Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Surat, vice Mr. D. D. Cooper LL.B., proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

Mr. W. R. Seaton, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona, is granted leave on average pay for four months from the 6th January 1930 and is permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. Moreshwar Bhaskar Kunte to continue to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Thana for the period from 1st July to 7th August 1929, inclusive.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Divakar Sumitrarao Modak, on return to duty, to act as Superintent of Land Records, Southern Division, vice Mr. V. B. Mardhekar, pending further orders.

Mr. Vaman Bhivram Mardhekar, on relief, to act as Collector of Bijapur, vice Mr. R. S. Hiremath reverting as District Deputy Collector, Bijapur.

Khan Bahadur Shaikh Yakub Vazir Muhammad, M.B.E., to be Collector vice Mr. V. H. Naig, deceased.

Mr. V. R. Phadke to act as Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, vice Mr. Hewlett proceeding on leave.

Mr. S. N. Moos, I.E.S., to be officiating Assistant Director of Public Instruction vice Khan Bahadur S. D. Contractor appointed to officiate as Educational Inspector in Sind.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Desai, as Honorary Physician in charge Ante-Natal Department, Cama and Albless Hospitals, Bombay, with effect from 1st September 1929, vice Dr. (Miss) K. S. Captain resigned.

Dr. Norbert Figueredo, to be officiating Superintendent of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, during the absence on leave of Dr. J. S. P. Rodrigues.

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GENESIS OF IMPERIALISM.

ITS ANCIENT, MEDIAEVAL AND MODERN FORMS.

(By MANEKLAL VAKIL.)

The phenomenon of Imperialism is differently understood by different men on account of their partial ignorance as to the nature of its growth. Its essence is the exploitation of a group of men by another having power over them. It will be seen from the following argument that this essence remains unchanged throughout the ages though Imperialism as a social phenomenon assumes varied forms suitable to the economic advance achieved up to a particular epoch.

PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM.

The cave-man's first possession was women and children. In the nomadic stage of a shepherd domesticated cattle was his next possession. With the increase in the number of men, women, and children and cattle which formed his tribe, he settled down on some piece of land near a river and thus he reached the agricultural stage of the peasant, his land being his third possession and he assuming the role of a patriarchal chief of the tribe. So far life was enjoyed in common and the possessions of the tribe remained with the tribe as a whole, with a view to the common enjoyment of their fruits, in the collection of which much labour, individual or collective, was not involved. This is the form of primitive communism of the tribal character which involved no sub-division of labour and no exchange of goods even by way of barter. Possibly up to this stage man fought with animals, and the tribes remained scattered. Their closer contact and vicinity at a later epoch gave rise to tribal wars which led to the subjugation of one or more tribes of the neighbourhood by a numerically larger tribe. Combinations of this character would bring about a federation of tribes under a common conquering chief assuming the title of the king. This is the beginning of tribal imperialism under which the tribal chiefs still acted as the administering guides of their communal possession. Peace being established as between tribes under a common king, the men within a tribe would begin to quarrel and have civil disputes which led to the evolution of individual family life, the tribe splitting into families and dividing its possessions amidst them. The institutions of civil justice and the priestly codes of morality would make the king's court an important rallying centre where all could meet to get civil justice and exchange their goods by way of barter.

FEUDAL IMPERIALISM.

Taxation begins and taxes are levied in kind and money is coined. The trading classes exchange money for goods, and man has added his fourth possession in the form of coined money, gold or silver. The greed of kings joins hands with that of the traders, converts feudal services of the tribal chiefs into money obligations and reduces their importance by maintaining standing armies. Feudal imperialism has started to make greater extension of territories by conquering weaker kings. Traders began to make larger profits and accumulate them into capital out of the surplus value of the labour of other men working on the natural resources. The greed of kings leads them to make special levies on the trading classes residing at his court. The traders enter into partnerships with each other and even with the king to secure monopolies. This leads to the decay of Feudal imperialism and brings into existence the era of trading capitalism. This state of things goes on till the greed of kings and traders gives rise to commercial monopoly companies of the 16th century going to distant lands for the purposes of maritime commerce. Commercial imperialism thus assumes its earliest form which incidently involves the conquest and control of distant lands for commercial exploitation both of the labour and natural resources of those lands.

POWER OF INDUSTRIAL CAPITALISM.

The invention of the steam power and the replacement of Royal Charter monopoly companies by the later Joint Stock Companies with limited liabilities leads to the era of internal industrial capitalism and later to industrial imperialism, as a result of the accumulation of finance capital from the surplus value brought home from abroad. The various scientific inventions and the growth of machinery and mechanical transport continued to increase the surplus value created by the world's labour, but concentrated the accumulation of it into the hands of the few richer families under the law of inheritance coming down from the dissolution of tribes. Man has thus added his fifth possession in the form of title deeds, share certificates and credit instruments to his earlier items of property and ownership. The law of bankruptcy for individual traders with the law of private trust, the liquidation in insolvency of Joint Stock Companies, the speculative stock and produce exchanges at international ports and industrial centres, the complicated machinery of law administered by highly paid lawyers and judges, all have tended to make the richer rich by exploiting the poorer masses both at home and abroad through the import of surplus value as profit and the use and export of the same in the form of capital. The control of currency and credit by the State under the influence of the rich few has brought industrial capitalism under the control of banking finance. Thus industrial capitalism led to the export of finance capital which has given rise to modern imperialism, i.e., foreign finance capitalism. Internal capitalism of a country coming under the influence of foreign capital is the latest phase of modern imperialism.

ITS LATEST PHASE.

Under this phase foreign capital joins hands with internal capital to exploit the natural resources and the labour of a country. If such a phenomenon is backed up by political power in the shape of the control of currency, tarriffs and legislation helping such exploitation, modern imperialism gets an additional help to prolong or accentuate the period of exploitation of foreign labour and natural resources. But such political power is not the Sine Qua Non of modern imperialism. The financiers from various industrial countries have continued to export their capital even to politically independent countries and thereby establish an alliance between themselves and the local owners of capital long before the beginning of the last war. China is a notable example of being under the sway of the imperialism of more than one country though it remained politically independent of any one of them. American financiers with or without the guarantee of the American Republic of United States have lent money to the warring European Powers of the last war, and have since further penetrated into the industrial finance of all the South American Republics as well as in other cotries in all the continents of the earth.

NATURE OF MODERN IMPERIALISM.

Though tribal imperialism started with kings and feudal imperialism with emperors, modern imperialism does not require an emperor at its head. Republican France and republican United States of to-day are following the policy of imperialism without a king or an emperor. Nor does modern imperialism connote a political domination of one country over another. Examples have already been cited of China and warring European countries being penetrated by the rich financiers of the industrially advanced countries. Even so these financiers through their local representatives, partners, agents or nominees in Legislatures are interested in influencing legislation in the country of exploitation and its public life. Though they cannot have any direct control over the administrative or judicial machinery of the same country, influence over these departments also, can be secured if the working of the constitution is controlled on party lines by the electoral financiers as in the United States of America at present. Even the administrative and judicial offices are subject to election under such a corrupt party system. The only alternative to imperialism even under an adult suffrage as in the United States of America is a socialist federation with a Central economic council to co-operate for and co-ordinate production and exchange of goods.

THE WAY OUT.

Such a federation would involve no imperialism of conquest or of finance capitalism. It will leave its members free to secede from the economic federation with a reasonable notice while politically each member country of the group would remain free to have its own government for internal administration. Political power and influence of the financing groups for greater pelf, power and prestige would be replaced by the democratic political power of the masses for co-operative production and distribution to the broad-based development of human culture in the future generations.

The era of conquest in tribal or feudal imperialism gave place to commercial imperialism with the extension of territories which ended with the partition of Africa among the European powers towards the end of the nineteenth century. Modern imperialism began with financial penetration and has ended with the extension of markets and spheres of influence over the newly mandated territories at the end of the last war in 1918. Since then foreign financiers under the impetus of a popular desire for the banishment of war in all advanced countries has been emboldened to penetrate financially the colonies and dominions of other powers to the helpless dismay of the latter. It remains to be seen how the economic council of the League of Nations is going to adjust the needs of rival imperialist powers into an International imperialism of capitalist classes or whether it will eventually yield to the world mass forces of a planful socialist federation of economic co-ordination for co-operative production and distribution of the world's goods.

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THE INDIAN STATES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 8.)

share in the discussion, and a place in eventual federation. The fact that their Governments vary in character and present great contrasts to the provinces is irrelevant. There have been federations of political units possessing very different forms of Government and there is no reason why there should not be again."

Mr. K. M. Pannikar in his book "Indian States and the Government of India" says:—

"The only future that can be visualised for India is as a congeries of internally autonomous States united together under a strong Central Government which would look after their common interests. For such a consummation the present line of development, in which the Indian Princes, while strengthened in their independence take their place also as sons of India owing a duty to the common country, is undeniably the right one."

He also points out that there are important elements of a federal tie in the system and relationship of the Indian States and what is now known as British India. He says:—

"The whole theory of federalism is that while the constituents remain sovereign and independent, the claims of the Central Government are recognised in a definite surrender of certain important rights. That is the essence, beyond a doubt, of the Indian system, so far as it relates to the major States. The joint political entity of the States and British India is recognised, and the Government of India as the Central Government exercises certain rights which the States have surrendered. The tie is thus essentially federal and is based on a division of sovereignty."

MR. SASTRI'S ANALYSIS.

The Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri points out the difficulties in his Cochin Address where he says:—

"Do you think it is possible for 561 States, some of them not more than a few acres in extent, having no more than a few thousand rupees at their disposal, do you even suppose you can have a Federated India, of which there are so many, so diversified, and so incompatible items? It is an impossible picture. A few States only, large enough to afford scope for their greatest men to rise to their full stature, a few States only where an honourable tradition has descended from generation to generation, for instance, Mysore, Travnacore and Cochin, of beneficient rule, looking to the welfare of the people maintaining the ancient Dharma according to the best lights—it is only a few of these States that we can conceive of as entering into the future Federation of India."

SUGGESTION FOR A ROYAL COMMISSION.

He then suggests the appointment of a Royal Commission to investigate this question. He says:—

"Now who is going to draw this line of which I am speaking? No Prince will ever submit to a line drawn by any arbitrary authority. The most important tribunal of which the British Empire and the Indian Continent is capable, the most impartial and authoritative tribunal, must be created for the purpose. Upon that tribunal or, Royal Commission, whatever you call it must be the representatives of the British Crown, the representatives of the subjects of British India, the carefully selected representatives of Maharajahs and holders of hereditary power and also, by no means the least, representatives of the subjects of the Indian States; for as I told you yesterday, hitherto somehow or other you have been kept in the background of Indian politics; and no change can be lasting, suitable or worth maintaining which does not drag you into the forefront and regard you as the things to remember. Now, a tribunal so constituted, a Commission so chosen, is the only body which can take evidence from all and sundry who are interested in the matter, it is the only body which can go into these treaties and engagements, examine them, turn them over and make recommendations as to which States will be entitled by their quality and by their culture to take their place in the Federation of India. Now, that causes a great misgiving. To ask for such a Commission is to ask for something very big; and whose voice is it that will compel the appointment of such an authoritative Commission? It is not my voice, which is nothing at all; it is not the voice of the British Indian people only. It is the voice of the subjects of the Indian States which must now be raised. Else the whole thing will fall through. For, as I told you, statesmen in England, anxious to keep their sway over the people of India, are not likely unless their hands are forced, by an irresistible body of opinion, to come to grips with this question. You and we stand linked together as co-citizens of our future federation of India, and although that institution is not yet come into body and form, it is you and I with our united efforts, the people of the Indian States and the people of British India, it is we who have to put our strength together, make our voice united and loud, so that it may be heard across the seas and the question of Dominion Status and responsible Government for the people of the Indian States as well."

NO FAITH IN COMMISSIONS.

Three years, however, have gone by since these memorable words were spoken, much water has flown below the bridges and the tremendous opposition to the Simon Commission shows that people have lost all faith in the usefulness of the Royal Commissions and Committees and they will have no more of them. While there is a large and quite powerful section of the Indian people talking of "complete independence" the proposal asking for a Royal Commission would indeed be ridiculed if not hated.

The Nehru Committee has made only a passing reference to this question and Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Iyer has also discussed it, but has left it without making any definite suggestion.

The South Indian States' People's Conference which met at Trivendrum in January last have adopted Mr. D. G. Gundappa's Constitution as the basis but appreciable progress has not been made in popularising it and obtaining effective public support.

It cannot, however, be denied that some form of authoritative enquiry will have to be made. Nothing would be easier if at a Round Table where the Government of India, Princes, People of the States and British India leaders are represented, general broad principles and conditions of a Federation can be agreed to and embodied in the future Constitution of India and each State or group of States may be left free to enter the Federation voluntarily when it thinks itself fit and considers it safe and advantageous to enter it.

If this cannot be done, it must be left till public opinion in the States and British India is clarified and gathers sufficient strength to compel the formation of a suitable federation.

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English Linen Suit	30 0	12 8
Palm Beach Suit	25 0	12 8
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Fawn Blazer	24 0	88 0
Poplin Suit	20 0	10 0
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Gray Flannel Trousers	15 0	85 0
Office Suit	10 0	6 0
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White Office Shirts	2 12	1 4

Special Rates for Medical & other College Students.

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

	Bombay, Dec. 13, Bales. Arrivals	Rate. Rs.
Ujjain	500	310|25
Indore	300	250|70
Ratlam	100	325|55
Senabad	200	260|82
Bir	200	278|80
Buranpur	200	280|82
Amalner	425	260|65
Dhulia	400	268|73
Chopda	100	280|82
Nagpur	400	300|315
Lyallpur (Sindh-American)	50	333|35
Lyallpur (Desh)	100	232|37
Onkara	200	327|32
Abohar	400	325|30
Tandlianwala	50	
Chandosi	100	
Amraoti	400	260|65
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	260|65
Ganga Khed	300	273|78

	Carts Arrivals	Rates Rs.
Khandwa	360	273|78
Wardha	900	275|80
Wun	300	280|82
Pandharkawada	500	280|82
Yeotmal	500	280|85
Arvi	650	290|95
Nanded	500	330|40
Latur	300	332|37
Parbani	500	310|20
Khandesh		255|65
Ahmednagar		260|62
Jalna		262|65
Bijapur		265|67
Bengal U.P.		215|20
Khamgam	800	268|78
Jalgaon		265|70
C. P. No. 2		270|72
Kudchi		305|10
Mathia		250|52
Pachora		285|70
Purna	300	300|305
Harda	400	275|80
Pandharpur	300	275|80

Money Market.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

B. C. RATE.
T T 1/5 7/8
D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 ready.
Banks Selling D D 1-5 15/16.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 29/32 Dec.
Banks Selling T T 1-5 15/16 Jany.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 15/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 Near.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 31/32 Near.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Dec.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Jany.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 275
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4
Banks Buying T T 273 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 134 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 132 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 118

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 151

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/4

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90 1-8

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.88 12th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/2 13/16 13th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/16 12th inst.
London/Paris 123.95 12th inst.
London/Belgium 34.865 12th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.111/2 12th inst.
London/Italy 93.25 12th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Steady.
Gold £ 4-4-11 11th inst. £4-4-11 1/2 12th inst.
Silver London Ready 22 5/8 11th inst. 22 7/16 12th inst.
Silver London Forward 22 5/8 11th inst. 22 9/16 12th inst.
Silver New York Ready 49 3/8 11st inst 49 3/8 12th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 13/16 per cent. 11th inst. 4 23/32 per cent 12th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent. 11th inst. 4 23/32 per cent. 12th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 per cent. Nominal. 3 Mos 5 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver. Quiet. Decline due to absence of support.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3 Months Discounts 4 23/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 23/32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 4 1/4 per cent.
One Month 4 1/2 per cent.
Three Months 5 per cent.
Six Months 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Small Demand.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Standard, 1b. Spot Sellers 8-1/16d.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

—:o:—

London, Dec. 12.

Total Bullion	£137,400,000
Public Deposits	£ 8,900,000
Other Deposits	£ 94,500,000
Government Securities	£ 60,700,000
Other Securities	£ 28,300,000
Notes and Coin	£ 32,300,000
Notes in Circulation	£365,200,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	31.23 p.c.

BULLION.

—:o:—

(The Bombay Bullion Association Ltd.)

Brokers

Bombay, Dec. 13.

London Ready	22	9	0
London Forward	22	9	0
China Opening	2	2	14
China Closing	2	2	14
American Cent	49	6	0
Ready Opening	51	5	0
Magsar Opening	51	4	0
Magsar Closing	51	4	0
Posh Opening	51	5	0
Posh Closing	51	5	0
Maha Openng	51	6	1/2
Maha Closing	51	7	0
Tejimandi:—			
Posh	0	11	0
Mahar	1	0	0

GOLD.

Ready	21	3	9
Magsar	21	3	6
Posh	21	3	3
Maha	21	3	3
N. City	21	10	6
N. Manordas	21	10	3

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67 15/16
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs 90/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76/13
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/10.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 86/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97/7
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95/14
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/3
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/2
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/6
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102/6
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 105/2
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/13.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103-4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATES.—17th December settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 67/15/0 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/2/0.
Tone of market.—Quiet but steady.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 13.

Our market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:—
Fine White Java Sugar—
Ready Rs. 12|12 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 7|12 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Shikh Rs. 7|7 per cwt F B H.
Shipment November Rs. 7|7|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment December Rs. 7|5|6 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Rs. 7|7 per cwt F B H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12|15 per cwt.
Shipment Jan|Feb|March Rs. 7|3 per cwt. F B H.
Tone:—Steady.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 13.

The Market is reported dull during the week under review with poor off-take and prices more or less unchanged. Consuming centres who have got no sufficient stocks have hold yet the policy of purchasing hand to mouth as they have got no confidence in the present cotton prices. It is notable that there is no special change in Cotton which one way goes higher and the other ways goes lower and so there is no particular change and thus it is difficult to see whether the prices will be going up or down and hence confidence is not there. It is expected that prices will not go up but will go down slowly and slowly and that is the main reason why the yarn market has remained dull. The Financial position is also weak and therefore up-country dealers are purchasing only for their immediate requirements and hence the off-take is poor.

ENGLISH YARNS. Prices have remained unchanged in Single yarns in which stocks are not large and off-take is moderate. In case of Double Yarns stocks have arrived in bigger quantities and therefore the sellers are easy and hence prices have gone down by quarter of an anna per lb. Forward quotations received are now lower but no business of importance is reported due to loss of confidence in the present prices. Some odd lots have been booked during the week under review to keep the tickets popular in the bazaar.

JAPANESE YARNS: Prices are still declining especially in Double Yarns and Mercerized yarns and case of single yarns arrivals are not very large and whatever small the off-take is moderate. In quantities arrive are taken up by consuming centres and hence the prices remain steady. Import Houses have been quoting comparatively higher prices and therefore no business of importance is reported during the week under review. Some few cases have been sold in 2|84s in which prices have been steady.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS: More stocks and less off-take lower the prices and during the week rates have gone down by quarter to half an anna per lb. We do not expect any improvement in the near future as the stocks are still there.

INDIAN YARNS. Mills have been ager sellers but dealers are very autious and do not make purchases in big quantities. The off-take is modeate and prices steady but no improvement is expected in the near future.

The tone of the market is weak and it is expected that there will be no improvement in the near future.

MUSLIM BACKWARDNESS IN EDUCATION.

(Continued from page 16.)

Corporation of Madras to-day said:—

After referring to the Corporation's statement of the possibility of raising funds by the imposition of a terminal tax, to which the Viceroy said that "the Government of India feel unable to acquiesce in the proposal," His excellency said:—

"You have rightly, sir, made reference to the pride which your Corporation takes in the discharge of its onerous duties. They are duties inherited, as you say, from a distant past and you probably remember the old-fashioned phrasing of the Character granted to the original corporation of nearly two and a half centuries ago. "Having found", it ran "by experience that the making and establishing of Corporations in cities and towns that are grown exceeding populous tends more to the well-governing of such populous places than the constant use of the law martial in trivial concerns we constitute the town of Fort St. George a corporation." Those were small beginnings but to the English this fortress named after their Patron Saint was, during the next century, to become a place of growing importance and it was indeed in these surroundings that the die was to be finally cast as to which of the European nations was at that time to exercise predominant influence in India. Since then Madras has grown apace and your concerns are now the reverse of trivial.—A. P.

FOREIGN AND INDIAN SHIPPING COMPANIES.

—:o:—

Viceroy On Adjudication Of Claims.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his joint reply to the address of the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Southern India Chamber of Commerce on the 12th inst. said:—

Both the bodies which have presented addresses to-day have exemplified the interests which they take in the wider sphere by their references to the problems of agriculture and have been good enough to express their appreciation of the action taken by my Government in connection therewith. The economic progress of India is, of necessity, closely bound up with the prosperity of the cultivator, and it is my earnest hope that a greater measure of prosperity may accrue to him as a result of the measures which are now being taken on the basis of the valuable report of the Agricultural Commission. As you no doubt know, the Council of Agricultural Research has lately been inaugurated by the Government of India, while in this Presidency a Committee of officials and non-officials has been set up, and is now considering the Commission's recommendations. The Provincial Banking Enguiry Committee is also at work, and will go into the several questions relating to the financing of the agriculturist.

ASSURANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

I can assure you that the Government of India will leave no stone unturned in the effort to bring to fruition the labours of the Agricultural Commission; and I am sure that the same can confidently be said of the Government of this Presidency.

MADRAS PORT.

Menion has been made in the Address of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, of the needs of the Madras Port. I have been pleased to observe the expansion of trade shown by the Port; and I am very glad that it was possible for my Government to supply its immediate needs by placing additional land at its disposal earlier in the year. I fully recognise that the provision of adequate facilities to meet the needs of expanding trade is essential; and I need hardly add that an application for land for further schemes of development will receive the careful consideration of the Government of India. The last three years have seen a small but steady expansion of trade throughout India, and I am glad to know that Madras has taken her share in it.

I see that the imports of the Presidency increased from 21 crores in 1926/27 to 24 crores in 1927/18 and 27 crores in 1928/29, and that exports increased during the same three years from 38 crores to 44 and 46 crores. The expansion in shipping has been even more marked. The Great War caused the total entries and clearances of vassels into and from the ports of the Madras Presidency to drop from approximately five million to less than three million tons, but the leeway has now been made up, and I see that last year, the figures exceeded five millions.

INDIAN V. FOREIGN SHIPPING.

I fear, gentlemen, that were I to go in detail into all the problems which have been mentioned in the address of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce, I might be led to trespass too far of the limits of your patience. Perhaps, however, I may be allowed to touch very briefly upon some of them. You have referred to the adjudication of claims between foreign and Indian shipping companies. In my address to the Associated Chambers of Commerce last year, I dealt with this question at some length and I tried there to present the problem as I see it, not as one which should be solved by methods of confiscation, but as one which might be solved by an alliance of British and Indian industry and commerce working together for India's commercial and industrial advancement, and for the realisation of the ambition that India should have its own mercantile marine, officered as well as manned by Indians. I would also refer you to the statements on the subject made in the Legislative Assembly last September by the Hon. Member for Commerce, and it is my earnest hope that the Conference foreshadowed in that statement and now about to be held between representatives of all the interests affected may lead to a satisfactory solution of this question. I trust that I may rely upon all those who are present here to-day to work together for that end.

ADJUDICATION OF CLAIMS.

You have further pressed upon me the necessity of adjudicating the claims between European and Indian commercial bodies. I fear, however, that this is a matter which my jurisdiction does not embrace. Proposals for the revision of the constitution will shortly come before His Majesty's Government, and at this stage I can do no more than assure you that whatever claims or suggestions may have been put forward in this behalf will be carefully examined.—A. P.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA CONGRATULATES SECDERS

—:o:—

"Good You Got Rid Of Communists."

A largely attended meeting was held on Wednesday in the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, under the auspices of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta presided.

Mr. G. H. Kale of Wadi Bunder related to the audience the happenings in the year's Sessions of the Trade Union Congress at Nagpur. The speaker after going at length through the proceedings stated that he was sorry that the split had occurred especially in view of the fact that the Trade Union movement in India was in its infancy. As regards the question of the Whitley Commission, he was of opinion that, since in the absence of any mandate from the T. U. C. the different Unions had done as they thought best and it was more consistent to leave the different Unions to choose their own policy than dictate to them any line of action.

Mr. S. G. Kale, the Organising Secretary of the Union then addressed the meeting. He explained how the Girni Kamgar Union had failed to produce the Annual report of audited balance sheet, although the Secretary of the Provincial Trade Union Congress had definitely told the representative of the Union that it was affiliated to the Provincial Trade Union Congress conditionally. They had failed to satisfy the condition. It could not, therefore, be lawfully affiliated to T. U. C., yet it was affiliated. The question of the Union's membership propped up then. In the absence of any documents, a number of attempts were made to hit at the exact figure. The figure of 54,000 and the figure of 60,000 were equally fabulous. The Secretary of the Girni Kamgar Union, then stood up and said that he would either have 54,000 or none at all. He expressed how the Government was bent upon harassing them, how often the Union Office was raided and its records carried to Meerut. The Executive Councillors moved by the strongly pathetic appeal believed that it was impossible to produce the records. Sentiment and emotion had the upper hand of reason and by the casting vote of the President the Union managed to get a membership of 40,000.

The membership of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was also challenged. The Union had not sent in its audited balance sheet and yet it was given the membership that was denied to other Unions.

It was in a body so unconstitutionally formed that the rest of the proceedings were conducted.

"SPLIT WAS INEVITABLE."

Regarding the split Mr. Kale stated that it was long overdue. The two schools of thought were too incompatible to run harmoniously. One was marching towards a betterment of the economic positions of labourers, the other was marching towards Revolution and Moscow. There could be no compromise between them. Under the circumstances what has happened is not a split but "a parting of ways" and the genuine Trade Unionists like Mr. N. M. Joshi must be congratulated on the right lead they have given to labour.

MR. JAMNADAS BLESS T. U. FEDERATION.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta then delivered his speech. He congratulated the seceders on their having freed the T. U. C. of its Communistic entanglements and said that he was always ready to support the genuine Trade Unionists if only they looked at the movement as a National Movement?

How to obtain Good Health

When you feel "below par" you are using up more nervous energy than is being replaced. This "feeling below par" is not such an extraordinary matter, if you come to think of it. Your nerves bear the stress of modern life, they do the work, they are in action all day long.

that's why 9 out of 10 suffer from "nerves."

That's why nine people out of ten suffer from some form of "nerves,"—fatigue, sleeplessness, lack of concentration or weakness. If you want to conquer these symptoms, if you want to get good sound health, you must go to the root of the matter, just as you would water the roots of a tree, knowing that the dullness of the leaves is only a sign—a symptom—of dryness.

go to the root of the matter.

You can do that with Sanatogen. Sanatogen goes to the very cells of your body and enables them to stand the strain. Just as the whole tree will become fresh again after the roots have been watered, after using Sanatogen your health will revive completely.

the elements from which new health is derived.

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Directed by Mr. HARIBHAI DESAI. Photographed by Mr. CHAUHAN. TIME AS USUAL.

THIS WEEK ALSO STAGE DANCES by Miss KAMAL KUMARI with Sweet Song and Music.

DON'T MISS THIS WEEK.

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NEXT WEEK Victoria Fatma Film Co.'s Picture SHAKUNTALA.

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BOMBAY SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1929.

MUSLIM BACKWARDNESS IN EDUCATION

Viceroy's Advice To Make Up Leeway.

ASSURANCE OF CONSIDERATION OF MUSLIM CLAIMS IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to the addresses presented by the Madras Presidency Muslim Leagues of 1908 and 1926, and the Anjumah-e-Mufid-e-ahl-e-Islam and the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India, Madras, said:—

The question, which, as it appears from your addresses, is most seriously exercising the minds of Madras Muslims, as perhaps of Muslims throughout India, is the position of your community under whatever new form of Constitution may be expected after the present revision has been concluded. May I pause here for a moment to thank those of you who gave such a warm welcome to Sir John Simon and his colleagues when they visited Madras and helped them so materially in the prosecution of their all important task?

SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR MUSLIMS.

Anxiety, as I was saying, has been widely expressed as to the safeguarding of Muslim rights as to the continuance of communal electorates, and the claim of Muhammedans, that they should have at least a proportionate voice in such matters as popular representation and Government service. At a time when all such questions are engaging the anxious thought of the Statutory Commission, whose report will shortly be made known, you will not, I feel sure, expect me to hazard any forecast of the future. But I will certainly convey, as you have asked me to do, the purport of your wishes to His Majesty's Government; and you are no doubt aware that the Madras Government have recommended the continuance of separate electorates for Muslims in their memorandum to the Statutory Commission. There is, however, one thing that I will say, and it is this. Whatever the future may hold in store for India, it must—so far as we can achieve it—be a future in which the just rights and liberties of all communities and all creeds shall be fairly and equitably upheld. And as rights connote duties, the corollary of this must always be that the right secured to any community should be the means not merely of benefiting that community, but of enabling them to take their allotted part in the widen citizenship of India, and make their due contribution to the common political life of the whole country.

MUSLIMS AND PUBLIC SERVICES

On the question of the employment of Muslims in the public services the general policy of the Government is well known. The aim is to correct any unreasonable preponderance of particular communities in the services by taking special steps to admit duly qualified members of other communities. The local Government have, I understand, given the fullest effect to this principles. There is the particular question referred to in one of your addresses regarding the absence of any Muslim in the High Court of Madras. I am aware of the reply given in 1926 by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer as a Member of the Executive Council, to the effect that the Government would try to recruit a suitable Muslim if possible to the bench. I am also aware of the serious disappointment of Muslims that no Muslim has been appointed in any sebsequent officiating vacancy. But while I am constrained to make it plain that appoinments of High Court Judges are not and cannot be based on racial or communal consideration, I would repeat and confirm what the local Government have previously said, that the claims of Muslims for such posts, so far from being ignored on every occasion, are most carefully and scrupulously considered. The ultimate solution of such difficulties as you have mentioned lies, as you yourselves recognise, in Muslims making good their claim by education and otherwise, to an adequate share in the public services on the grounds of merit alone.

MAKE UP THE LEEWAY.

I am very glad therefore, to have the opportunity this morning of meeting the representatives of the educational bodies which have done so much to improve the position of Muslims in the Presidency, both by technical training and higher education. I listened, with extreme pleasure, to the tribute paid to the help given by the Government and by individual Government officials in furthering these laudable objects. If it is true that Muslims started late in the race for education, there is all the more value in Societies such as yours, in assisting to make up the leeway; and I trust that in doing so, you will always keep the true function of education in your minds, viewing it not as a mere alley way to a University degree, and thence, to Government service, but as an ever widening vista which as it expands, becomes part of a man's whole life and shows him the way in which he can best develop his natural gifts for the benefit of himself and his community and mankind.

RELIGION AND EDUCATION.

I am very glad to see from your address that you realise the important part which religion ought to play in the education of your children. The dangers which arise from the divorce of education from religion are patent in many parts of the world to-day. To exclude religion from the training of the youthful mind is as foolish and dangerous a proceeding as to build a pretentious house with no secure foundations. No doubt, the question of what is the most appropriate means for fitting this religious teaching into your general educational system is one to which the answer depends upon varying circumstances. But in the assertion of the general principle of the necessity of religious teaching, I wholly and warm-heartedly associate myself with what you have said.

MOPLAH QUESTION.

Finally, I wish to refer to the Moplah question, which has been mentioned this morning. As you know, large numbers of Moplahs who are convicted under the ordinary laws have already been set at liberty before the expiry of their sentence, and this principle of premature release is being steadily pursued.

As regards your request for the repeal of the Moplah Outrages Act, it is unfortunately the case that the District of Malabar has in the past been subjected to a number of dangerous outbreaks, the most recent and the most serious of which took place only some seven or eight years ago. It would not be reasonable in these circumstances for Government to deprive themselves of the powers which have hitherto been regarded as indispensable for the purpose of bringing such outbreaks under control.—A. P.

MADRAS CORPORATION'S MOVE FOR TERMINAL TAX.

—:o:—

Govt. Of India Unable To Acquiesce In Proposal.

MADRAS, Dec. 12.

His Excellency the Viceroy in the course of his reply to an address of Welcome presentel by the

(Continued on page 1 n 5).

Shah Wali Khan, the Conqueror of Kabul snapped at the Garden Party given at the Radio Club on Thursday. Shah Wali Khan is second from the Left and next to him is the Consul for Persia. —"Chronicle" Photo.

"THIN END OF THE WEDGE."

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(Continued from page 1.)

lity in which case Government of India will decide their own attitude independent of the approval or disapproval of the vested British interests. The result is that the conference has been convened in spite of the disapproval from British vested interests and testimony was born to this in the speech which Lord Inchcape delivered at the annual meeting of the P. and O. Company in which, while making no reference to the shipping conference, his Lordship criticised in strong terms the Coastal Bill. In this connection it is considered that it is not without significance that the Associated Chambers of Commerce in India who are led by big interests in England have not followed the example of European Association and approved of the announcement of 31st October and that this year's annual session of the Associated Chambers will not have the benefit of the Viceroy's presence.—Free Press.

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BOGEY OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

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Lord Inchcape Raises Alarm.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 12.

Presiding over the P. and O. Company's annual meeting Lord Inchcape dwelt at length on the situation in India. The Coastal Reservation Bill came in for severe criticism. Lord Inchcape said.

"The Coastal Reservation Bill had been introduced to prevent the ships trading between Indian ports unless they are Indian-owned. If the Bill is passed into law by the Legislative Assembly as well as by the Council of State and receives the Governor-General's assent it means that no British-owned and no British-registered vessel can trade between Bombay and Karachi and intermediate ports. No British ship will be permitted to trade between the Coromandel coast and Burma. British companies which built up, fostered and made this trade by up-to-date fleets will have to close their doors as far as these trades are concerned. When the proposal was originally put forward it was pronounced by the then Secretary of State for India as monstrous. If the Bill becomes law it will be made a precedent and will doubtless be followed by measures affecting the tea and coffee plantations, coalmines cotton, jute, paper factories, stone quarries, inland steamers and one hundred and one other ndustries, banks, insurances, newspapers etc. It would mean that industries established by British capital willhave to be closed down and will probably be followed by a Bill under which no clothing is to be worn unless made in Indian factories belonging to Indians. In fact the present Bill is the thin end of the wedge to drive British mercantile community of the country. The British Viceroys, British Governors, Britisn Capital and British enterprise have developed India The British army has protected its millions. These factors made India as great as she is to-day. You may have noticed that two Indian merchants have recently been elected to the Baltic Exchange. We do not discriminate in this country against the King's subjects. I earnestly trust that this coastal reservation legislation would not be sanctioned at it is discriminating against Great Britain and its mercantile community. There should be a fair field for all. I may be wrong, but I feel assured that it would be a deathblow to India's progress, prosperity and credit which is mostly provided by Britain if discrimination is adopted against British enterprise."—Free Press.

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DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN.

—:o:—

Lord Inchcape Contradicted.

—:o:—

With reference to Lord Inchcap's statement yesterday regarding no discrimination against Indian merchants by the London Commercial Sales Rooms and London Jute Association, I understand that they continue the policy of excluding Indians.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT LAHORE.

—:o:—

Brisk Preparations.

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

Khaddi has been given the most prominent place in the coming Congress Exhibition. Out of the eight pavilions in the Exhibition grounds four in the front have specially been reserved for Khadi section. The size of the two front pavilions is nearly 4,200 sq. ft. each, while that of the two rear pavilions is nearly 3,200 sq. ft.

Khadi exhibits will be kept in the two front pavilions while out of the other two one is reserved for demonstrating the various processes of Khadi manufacture right from ginning to carding, spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing. While the charts illustrating arguments for Khaddar, cartoons photos, and khaddi literature will be exhibited in other pavilions.

30 STALLS BOOKED.

Khadi stalls have also been erected. Till now nearly 30 stalls have been booked. The size of each stall is 150 sq. ft. Almost all the provinces will be represented in the stalls. The Exhibition Committee has given concession to Khadi stalls by reducing the usual rent by 50 per cent.

In the exhibits pavilion samples of khadi of all types and varieties and ready made goods in khaddar from all the important production and sale centres in India will be exhibited.

The Punjab branch of the All-India Spinners' Association has agreed to provide all the Khadi stall holders with free lodging Each stall holder will be given lodging accommodation for three persons.—A. P.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

Enrolment In Progress.

LAHORE, Dec. 12.

The enrolment of volunteers for rendering various kinds of services during the forthcoming session of the All-India National Social Conference such as keeping order in Pandal, reception at the railway station, camp duties, guides duty, intelligence work looking after the accommodation of delegates) are progressing apace.

Capt. J. H. Luthra is the officer in general charge of the volunteers. The Organising Commission of the Provincial Seva Samiti, Boy Scout Assocciation as well as the Provincial Secretary, B. P. Boy Scouts' Association Punjab have offered the services of their trained rovers and boy scouts. They will work under the commands of their respective senior officers. A good number of senior students of the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic College, Forman Christian College and Dayal Singh College have offered themselves for enlistment as volunteers. They will receive a special training for their respective duties. Mrs. R. C. Soni, who will be the officer-in-charge is enlisting lady volunteers. Persons who want to work as volunteers or to help the arrangements should communicate with Dr. J. H. Luthra, Lalthara, Wacchowali, Lahore.

Arrangements for the Indian National Social Conference are making steady progress. A large number of members and delegates have been enlisted.

Several deputations on behalf of the Working Committee of the Indian National Social Conference are visiting important centres in the Punjab for enlistment of members of the Reception Committee and for receiving names of ladies and gentlemen who desire to be elected as delegates to participate in the deliberations of the Conference.—A. P.

WAR ON HIGHER RATIO.

—:o:—

Calcutta Chamber's Protest.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, urge for appointment of an Experts' Committee, to go into the whole question of adverse effects of the higher ration with a view to adopting necessary changes in financial policy, in a message they have sent offering welcome to Sir George Schuster on his return to India after discussing India's financial problem with the Secretary of State. Attention is also invited in the message, to the grave situation prevailing as a result of the present policy which is entirely guided by considerations of maintaining the higher exchange ratio by artificial stimulus.—Free Press.

Compose Internal Differences.

CARRY ON VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

MUNSHI ISWAR SARAN'S IMPRESSIONS.

Munshi Iswar Saran, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who return to India on Friday morning by s.s. "Kaiser-I-Hind", after seven months' stay in England, interviewed by a special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" stated that the attitude of the Labour Party towards India was, no doubt, friendly. Comparatively speaking, so far as India was concerned, the Labour Party was preferrable to the other two parties in the House of Commons.

TRIBUTE TO VICEROY.

Adverting to the recent Viceregal Announcement, Munshi Iswar Saran said he was decidedly of opinion that Lord Irwin was entitled not only to their respect and admiration, but also to their gratitude for the great courage and statesmanship shown by him at the present critical juncture. With the Viceroy he would associate Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India. The Viceroy had made a most admirable beginning, and he ventured to hope that he (Viceroy) would do all in his power to win and retain sympathy and co-operation of all political sections in India. A great deal would, however, depend upon the reasonableness and far-sightedness which would be shown in the proposed Round-Table conference by Indian representatives; and if this conference would be able to produce a scheme with substantial agreement behind it, he had no doubt that it would be accepted by Parliament.

COMPOSE INTERNAL DIFFERENCES.

Munshi Iswar Saran laid emphasis on the extreme necessity of composing the internal differences and putting on a more stable basis the relations of British India with the Indian States speedily and satisfactorily. He urged the importance of a vigorous propaganda in England where there were forces in favour of India. He suggested sending competent men to England with ample funds to carry on a vigorous propaganda there. He attached considerable importance to this propaganda; and he hoped that the leaders in India would seriously take the matter in hand.

Referring to the Commonwealth of India League, he said that the League was working usefully in England but it could not produce better results for want of funds.

Concluding his impressions, he said the situation was, indeed, hopeful: and with good-will on both sides they would soon be able to arrive at a settlement satisfactory to all.

CONGRESS WILL NOT CAPITULATE.

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(Continued from page 1.)

the Viceroy has sent an invitation through President Patel to Mahatmaji and Pandit Motilal Nehru who have agreed to see His Excellency on the 23rd before coming to Lahore. It is also understood, the Government of India have invited the opinion of all the Provincial Governments about political prisoners and many have intimated their consent to release them.

It is further understood at the conclusion of this Conference, an announcement will be made both in India and England releasing most of the political prisoners. It is understood His Excellency has also invited Mr. Jinnah and Sir Ali Imam.—Free Press.

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BENGAL ELECTIONS TO A.I.C.C. POSTPONED.

—:o:—

OLD MEMBERS TO CONTINUE TO FUNCTION.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

It is understood that Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent a teleram to the Secretary of the Bengal Provincial Congess Committee stating that he has decided to postpone the election to the All India Congress Committee from Bengal until February 1930 In the meantime the A.I.C.C. members from Bengal for the last year will continue to function. The present Executive of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee have accepted the decision.—A. P.

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RIVAL CONGRESS COMMITTEES IN BENGAL.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 12.

The Associated Press undersands from quarters in close touch with Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta that having regard to the fact that Pandit Motilal Nehru has postponed his decision on Bengal Congress dispute till February next the proposal for the formation of a rival Bengal P.C.C. is being seriously discussed among Congressmen in Bengal who are opposed to the present Bengal P.C.C. which they allege has been formed unconstitutionally.—A. P.

SIR G. SCHUSTER IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Declines To Give Interview To Press.

—:o:—

Sir George Schuster, Finance Member to the Government of India, arrived in Bombay on Friday by s.s. "Kaiser-I-Hind", after a short visit to England. Sir George declined to give any interview to the Press. He will proceed to Delhi after attending the meeting of Associated Chamber of Commerce.

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PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Hindu Members Threaten Walk Out.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 13.

The Punjab Legislative Council to-day disposed of the third clause of the Regulation of Accounts Bill. The clause as passed requires a creditor regularly to maintain an account for each debtor of all transactions relating to any loan advanced and furnish each debtor every six months with a legible statement of accounts. The account may be kept in English, Urdu, Gurmukhi, Nagari or Mahajni, whichever the creditor chooses, but he should supply the accounts to the Debtor in whichever of the abovementioned languages the debtor demands. The clause further lays down that principal and interest should not be mixed up in account books and if a loan passes by inheritance or assignment to a widow or a minor, such widow or minor shall not be bound to maintain and furnish an account for six months from the date of such passing. Option to the creditor to keep accounts in one of the five languages was granted after Hindu Members of the Council had threatened to walk out. The Council sits tomorrow at ten and will continue till the whole bill is passed.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired

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